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1873/74

THE

UNION UNIVERSITY

CATALOGUE.

1873-4.

Published for the University
By J. MUNSELL, PRINTER, ALBANY:
JOHN GILMOUR, SCHENECTADY.
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NOW READY.

UNION UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE,

Containing the official information in regard to all departments of the University, the lists of Officers and Students.

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J. MUNSELL,
82 *State St.*, *Albany*, *N. Y.*,

Or JOHN GILMOUR,
201 *State St.*, *Schenectady.*

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Calendar.

1874.

Jan. 6. .. .. Winter term of the Academical Department of Union College begins.

Jan. 6. .. .. Winter term in the Classical Institute begins.

Jan. 20. .. .. Commencement of the Medical Department.

Feb. 27. .. .. Second term of the Law School ends.

March 3. .. .. Third term of the Law School begins (first Tuesday).

March 3. .. .. Spring course of Lectures in Medical School begins.

March 31. .. .. Second term of Union College ends with Easter Recess.

April 6. .. .. Third term of Union College begins.

May .. .. Commencement of the Law School during the term of the Supreme Court.

June 18, 19, 20.. Examinations for admission into Union College, and third term examinations.

June 21. .. .. Sunday, Baccalaureate Sermon, U. C.

June 22. .. .. Prize speaking, Juniors and Sophomores, U. C.

June 23. .. .. Trustees, Phi Beta Kappa and Alumni Day U. C.

June 24. .. .. Commencement Day of Union College, Schenectady.

Sept. 1. .. .. First term of the Law School begins (first Tuesday).

Sept. 1. .. .. Winter course of Lectures in Medical School begins.

Sept. 14, 15. .. Examinations for admission into Union College.

Sept. 15. .. .. Fall term of Union College begins.

Nov. 24. .. .. Second term of the Law School begins (last Tuesday).

1875.

Jan. 6. .. .. Winter term of Union College begins, after Christmas Recess.

Union University.

INCORPORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Union College was incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1795. It was the second college incorporated in the state, and the first north of the city of New York, and west of the Hudson river. It received its name from the circumstance that several religious denominations coöperated in its organization, and was the first college in the United States which was not of a strictly denominational character. It has continued from its foundation to be the representative institution of Christian unity.

The college was opened in the building of the old Schenectady Academy; subsequently it was removed to the more commodious edifice, erected for its use, which is now occupied by the Schenectady Union School. In 1812, this building having become inadequate to the wants of the institution, a large tract of land for a new site was purchased on an eminence to the east of the city, and plans were adopted for extensive and uniform structures. Two of these were erected at that time, and several others have since been added for the departments of Engineering, Chemistry, Physics and Natural History. Recently the carrying out of the original plan has been resumed, and a chapel, library and gymnasium are already nearly completed.

The first President of Union College was the Rev. John Blair Smith of Philadelphia. He was elected in 1795, and resigned in 1799, only a few months before his death. He was succeeded by Jonathan Edwards, the younger, who died 1801. The Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, previously President of Brown University, succeeded Doctor Edwards, and resigned at the end of two years. In 1804, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott was elected, President of Union College, which office he held until his death on the 29th day of January, 1866. The Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, a graduate of the college, who had long acted as vice-president, was elected his successor. He resigned in 1868. The Rev. Charles A. Aiken succeded Doctor Hickok in 1869, and resigned in 1871. The Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter was elected President in 1871, and inaugurated June 20, 1872.

It is worthy of remark, as an item of College history, that Union College was the first to introduce the system of scientific education, which was afterwards ably advocated by many of its graduates, especially by the distinguished President of Brown University, Francis Wayland, D.D. The essential feature of this system, as originated by Dr. Nott, and now so generally adopted, was the substitution of the modern languages, and an increased amount of mathematical and physical science in place of the Greek and Roman Classics. Liberty in the selection of studies, within certain limits, was also permitted.

Union College also at an early date established a School of Civil Engineering and introduced military drill and gymnastic training. By means of its celebrated garden and its farm and Laboratory it has long afforded instruction which, together with its facilities in other Departments, includes most of the studies taught in Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Recently the College, in connection with several citizens of Schenectady, has purchased the residence of the late E. C. Delavan, Esq., originally built for the use of the old Mohawk Bank, and the Classical Department of the Union School founded by Dr.

Nott, has been removed to that spacious and convenient edifice. It is now the preparatory department of Union College under the name of the Union Classical Institute.

Union College acquired, by its charter, full University powers; but the creation of post graduate institutions at Schenectady had not been found practicable. Schools of Law and Medicine and also an Astronomical Observatory had long existed at Albany, the distance between which city and Schenectady, estimated in time, is less than that which in many cases separates the professional schools from the other departments of a university. The arrangement naturally suggested by these circumstances was, that the professional schools and the Observatory at Albany, should be united with Union College under the Charter and Board of Trustees of the latter. In order, however, to secure certain practical benefits, it was thought best to procure the passage of an act of the Legislature, containing among other provisions the following, stated in Section Fourth: "The several Institutions uniting and together constituting the said Union University shall retain and continue their respective rights, powers, and corporate existence. The funds and property of each of the said Institutions, and the funds and property held in trust for them or for their benefit, shall remain and continue the funds and property of the said Institutions respectively and the trusts be administered for their several and respective benefit, as if this act had not been passed, or the said Institutions had not united, and become members and constituents of the said University." This was accordingly obtained, and was followed by the approval of the compact by the Board of Regents. The union of the several institutions was thus consummated by the incorporation of Union University.

The general management of the University is committed to a Board of Governors, consisting of the Permanent Trustees of Union College, and representatives from each of the post graduate departments.

Union University comprises the following Institutions:

UNION COLLEGE and its *Preparatory Classical Institute*, and the Union College *School of Civil Engineering, at Schenectady;* the MEDICAL COLLEGE, the LAW SCHOOL and the DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, *at Albany.*

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE. At a meeting of citizens of Albany held April 14, 1838, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That this meeting deem it expedient to establish a Medical College in this city and to endeavor hereafter to obtain an act of incorporation from the Legislature.

To give immediate effect to this resolution, Samuel Stevens and George Dexter, Esquires, were appointed a committee to prepare articles of association, a building for the use of the proposed institution was obtained from the city authorities and the sum of ten thousand dollars was subscribed as preliminary to its more ample endowment. A few weeks after, Judge Harris, on the part of the Board of Trustees, reported the appointment of the following persons as the members of the first faculty of the Albany Medical College, viz.: Doctors Alden March, James H. Armsby, Ebenezer Emmons, Henry Green and David McLachlan. The Hon. Amos Dean was at the same time appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. Soon after, Doctor David M. Russ was added to the faculty and George Dexter Esq., was made Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Among distinguished members of the medical profession who have filled the vacancies that have from time to time been caused by the death or resignation of members of the original faculty, are Doctors Thomas Hun, Gunning S. Bedford, James McNaughton, Lewis C. Beck, T. Romeyn Beck, Howard Townsend.

The holding of surgical cliniques was introduced at an early period in the history of the College, and has been continued to the present time.

The *Museum of the College*, originally consisting of the private anatomical and pathological collections of Doctors March, Armsby and McNaughton, presented by them to the College, has been constantly increasing in extent and value, and is now not inferior to that of any Medical College in the country. Doctor March made a liberal bequest to the College for the care and preservation of his collection.

The College still occupies the old Lancaster school building, the use of which was granted by the Common Council of the city of Albany, but extensive additions have been made to the original edifice.

In the immediate vicinity of the College is the kindred institution, the *Albany Hospital.* This noble charity, which receives the liberal support of the citizens of Albany, furnishes gratuitous treatment to all indigent persons who apply for it. Many of the professors are connected with it, and the students are admitted without charge to its cliniques, lectures and practice.

THE LAW SCHOOL was incorporated under an act of the Legislature in the spring of 1851. The Trustees met on the 21st of April, and organized the school by the following appointments: President of the Board of Trustees, Thomas W. Olcott, Esq.; Secretary, Orlando Meads, LL.D.; Professors, Ira Harris, LL.D., Amasa J. Parker, LL.D. and Amos Dean, LL.D.; President of the Faculty, Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

At its origin the Law School was dependent upon the almost unaided efforts of its Professors. It had no endowment and it

was with difficulty that lecture rooms for its use could be procured. The first lectures were given in the third story of the Albany Exchange, formally occupied by the Young Mens' Association. The first class numbered only twenty-three students. While the school was thus suffering from the need of a permanent location, the Trustees of the Medical College generously offered a piece of land lying south of the building which they occupied, as a site for a lecture hall, and by the effort of friends a sum was raised sufficient to defray the expense of its erection. When in 1860 more extensive accommodations were required, the necessary additions and provisions were made at the expense of the Professors. Since then the number of students has rapidly increased.

At the present time, more ample accommodations are again needed, and the Faculty look with confidence to the liberal citizens of Albany for assistance in erecting a new and larger edifice.

The Dudley Observatory was incorporated by the Legislature in March, 1852. It was named in honor of Charles E. Dudley, as an acknowledgment of the munificent contributions made to its endowment by his widow, Mrs. Blandina Dudley. Professor Mitchel selected the site and Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer gave the land on which the Observatory building was erected. The Trustees have since purchased additional land, amounting in all to eight acres, about half a mile north of the Capitol. The building was completed in 1854, from plans furnished by Professor Mitchel.

The Observatory was inaugurated on the 28th of August, 1856, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The inaugural address on that occasion

was delivered by Edward Everett. A eulogy on Charles E. Dudley was also pronounced by Washington Hunt.

Mrs. Dudley's donations, including bequest, amount to more than $105,000. The aggregate donations amount to more than $200,000. More than $100,000 have been expended on the buildings, instruments, grounds and other objects, and $70,000 invested as a permanent fund for the support of the Institution.

The Observatory is amply furnished with instruments procured, without regard to expense, from the best European and American Artists; of these the Olcott Meridian Circle is worthy of especial note.

Since its connection with Union University, three buildings have been erected for the several departments of a Physical Observatory.

The *Meteorological Department* of the latter is already in operation under the direction of Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief of the United States Signal Service.

Union College, Parks and Buildings. — The following statement is made in response to frequent inquiries: After the removal of the College to its present site, additional purchases of land were made by Dr. Nott, from time to time, until its domain exceeded two hundred acres. A large part of this, admirably adapted to ornamental purposes was reserved for a College Park, and drives and walks were projected and to some extent constructed, and extensive plantations of trees, of the varieties which could then be procured, were made; while the remainder was put under cultivation with the express object of preparing it for the purposes of a School of Agriculture.

Avenues bordered with elms and maples, the growth of more than half a century, and permanent roads in the heart of the College woods, of late years neglected, but soon, it is hoped, to

be renovated, illustrate the cherished purpose of Dr. Nott to surround the Institution of learning to which his life and fortune were devoted, with ornamental grounds of great extent.

Railroads and manufactories many years since invaded the quiet environs of Schenectady and in some instances encroached upon the borders of the College lands; and at a later period financial embarrassments of the College led to additional sales; but the great body of the original domain is still untouched.

The College Garden, the work of Professor Jackson, begun in 1834, has been extended till it now embraces ten acres.

The spacious lawn in front of the College will be kept at its present extent and improved by judicious planting, and the fine woodlands on the rear, will be brought into more immediate connection with the Garden.

A Board of Curators of College Parks and Buildings has recently been established, under whose direction all plans in relation to the grounds will be projected and executed.

A broad avenue has been opened east of the College, designed both to accommodate the public and to avert the threatened danger of streets being forced through the property of the College without regard to its plans. The outlying lands, not required for the purposes of the College, will be sold and the proceeds invested as a fund for the improvement of the grounds and for keeping the buildings in good repair.

The Trustees have recently made extensive improvements in the buildings and have added, at considerable cost, indispensable conveniences.

Work on the central building, necessarily suspended during the winter, will be resumed as soon as the weather permits.

The Gymnasium is now nearly completed. Its cost, amounting to several thousand dollars, has been defrayed by the students and their friends. It will be formally opened on Alumni Day.

UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

The annual address before the University was delivered at the Commencement of Union College July 2d, 1873, by the Hon. Chancellor Horatio Seymour, LL.D., as follows.

On this occasion the Institution stands before the public in a new aspect. It has assumed the form and duties of a University. It not only enlarges the range of its teachings, but it reaches out its arms over a broader geographical territory and gathers in new sources of support and vigor. It has wisely made other schools of learning outposts, which gives strength to its position and scope of operations. There are great advantages in thus going out to meet the demands and convenience of all classes and professions. For learning, like religion, must not stand only in one small spot and wait for the world to come to it. It must push out its forces and seize all the strong points from which it can make its power felt.

I know that in the minds of many there were objections to the plan of bringing this College at Schenectady, and the Schools of Law and Medicine and the Astronomical Observatory of Albany under a common government. We are certain that never until this time has the plan been entered upon. It has been thought heretofore that the distance between them was a bar to a common and effective control of their conduct and studies. To my mind this very distance is one of the chief advantages of the scheme. It is the beginning of a system which other colleges must follow, or rather it is carrying out in a limited way what the founders of this State designed on a larger scale nearly a hundred years ago. It is a breaking away from a hurtful and narrow idea, that learning must be shut up within

walls, and kept in certain spots, isolated from the world around, and that their government must be of a monastic nature, where all who belong to the enclosures must be kept in view by one eye and controlled by one governing mind. It is wonderful how long the public sentiment will run in certain channels if nothing happens to make forced changes. The idea which has prevailed in this country, and which yet lingers here, is that colleges should be placed in isolated spots; a bleak hill-top being usually preferred. This theory has misplaced most of those built at an early day. To the minds of the builders the hill of science was no ideal thing, but an actual geological formation. And then, too, their monastic arrangements, and a constant use of the phrase, 'the college walls,' when speaking of their teachings as well as of structures, show how deeply the thought is planted in our mind that the inmates are shut in from the world around them. A certain degree of seclusion is necessary for the student, but the theories floating in our minds go much beyond this. They spring from the feeling that the learned are a separate class; they grow out of the fact that through the dark ages and long after the light of science dawned, all learning was confined to monastic institutions. In their sanctity and seclusion, literature found a shelter when it was stamped out elsewhere by war and social violence. Even with advancing civilization and knowledge, religious establishments continued to be the strongholds of learning. Through all the political and religious changes which have marked the history of the last four centuries, we see that while Universities have enlarged the scope of their teaching and liberalized their methods, they are still marked with many of the features of the monastic institutions from which they spring. It is pleasant to think that those who cherished the feeble germs of learning in the dark ages are thus honored by our usages, when we are not always willing to express in words our deep obligations to those religious orders which kept them alive.

When Colleges were first founded in this country, Virginia and Massachusetts were the leading States. At that time the wealth of Virginia planters enabled many of them to send their sons to the British Universities. This was hurtful to their home schools. In Massachusetts and some other New England States, the tendency at the outset was to go back to the idea of making them mainly religious institutions. The government of that colony was, as Dr. Channing has said, a theocracy. The right of voting was confined to church members. They held that no man had any political rights unless he was a Christian, nor even then unless he was the right kind of a Christian. They were earnest men, and held that all should live up to their creed. Whatever we may think of this narrowmindedness, we must be struck with their outspoken, vigorous way of upholding their faith.

The Puritans were lovers of learning, and built schools and colleges, taking care that their teaching should be in the line of their peculiar doctrines. The learning most valued was religious and sectarian. The clergy were the foremost men in Church and State. The people loved religious discussion. They rejoiced in debates upon questions of such depth and breadth they could neither fathom nor grasp them; and strangely enough, the more obscure the problem, the more bitter, intense and unyielding became the partizanship. While these controversies led to no settled faith in religion, they certainly excited mental activity, and stamped upon the New England mind certain traits of character which are their boast to this day. Their Colleges gradually widened the scope of their instruction. But through all the past, the old idea of localizing their teachings and of making them isolated has governed.

I have glanced at the New England plan of Colleges to make more clear by contrast a different system devised by the founders of this State, and which, by the action of Union University, is now in some degree about to be developed. The theory of

academic and collegiate education in New York, like that of New England, springs from the character and views of its first colonists. In order to gain a just idea of the spirit and scope of any system of laws or education, it is necessary to regard the character of the people with whom they originate. Most of the original colonies of our country were of British origin, and brought with them their national characteristics, modified somewhat in New England by the religious peculiarities. All their institutions were of the English type. This state was settled under the influence of the Hollanders, and our theories of law, education, personal and religious right, are derived from them, modified at times, but in the end reasserting themselves. At the time the Dutch held the territories of this State, they were in many ways the foremost nation of Europe. They were the masters of the seas. Their commerce exceeded that of any other people. It was at the period when the ministry of Charles II, justified a coalition with France, in hostility to Holland, upon the ground that its power was overshadowing and should be crippled. In that contest, so unequal as to numbers, the Dutch burned an English fleet in the waters of the Thames. But it was in the freedom of her people, the toleration of religious opinions, and in the diffusion of education, that they surpassed other nations. The unparalleled struggle against the vast power of Spain, which lasted for so many years that generations of men were born and lived and died without knowing a state of peace, made them heroic. Their country was an asylum for the fugitive from political or sectarian persecutions, it was the stronghold of civil and religious freedom, in which the hopes of the friends of enlightened humanity were centered. They valued education above all other people. When Leyden was asked what reward it chose for its heroism, suffering and success, in resisting the beleaguering armies of Spain, it called for a university of learning.

When the Hollanders sent colonists to our shores, they sent

with them their grand views of learning and liberty. The Dutch Company, under whose auspices the banks of the Hudson were settled, not only provided preachers and teachers, but they required that manorial grants should care for religious and other institutions. The first public charge for educational purposes in the country, and the first step taken towards a system of Common Schools, was under the direction of the Dutch colonial officials. But the wisdom of the Hollanders not only gave the best teachings of their civilization, but it brought to us those who were educated in other countries and under other social influences, so that from the first this State was cosmopolitan in its action and sentiment. The diversity of language, religions and social customs of its citizens, enlarged and liberalized their views, and saved them from sinking into narrow, conceited and provincial opinions. Nothing can be finer than the following rebuke from the Directors of the Dutch India Company to one of its Governors, who was inclined to molest the Quakers:

"Let every one remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he does not offend others or oppose the government. This maxim of moderation, has always been the guide of our magistrates in this city (Amsterdam), and the consequence has been that people have flocked from every land to this asylum. Tread then in their steps, and we doubt not you will be blest."

The wisdom as well as the humanity of this order is shown from the following extract from an address I made on another occasion.

"The world has never witnessed a scene of greater moral beauty than the Bay of New York presented under the Dutch government, and, at a later day, while its just views of liberty continued to influence the community it had founded. At a period when rights of conscience were not recognized in Europe save in the limited territories of Holland, there were clustering

around the beautiful harbor of New Amsterdam communities representing different nationalities and creeds, living in peaceful intercourse. The Hollanders and Swedes at Manhattan, the Waldenses upon Staten Island, the Walloons and the English upon Long Island, and the Huguenots upon the banks of the Hudson found here a refuge from religious persecution. What civilized Europe denied them, they sought on this spot, still shaded by primeval forests, and still made picturesque by the gliding canoe of the savage. The exiles from Piedmont, from France, from the banks of the Rhine and from Britain, lived here in peaceful concord, as strongly in contrast with the bigotry and intolerance which prevailed elsewhere as was their civilization and refinement to the wild scene and savage tribes which surrounded them. At a later day the persecuted Germans from the Palatinate were settled on the Mohawk. A colony of Scotch Highlanders, banished for their attachment to the Catholic religion and to the romantic fortunes of Charles Edward, found a home, not unlike their native hills and lakes, in the northern part of Montgomery county. The Protestant Irish established themselves in Otsego county, and there were settlements of French in Northern and Western New York."

A small colony of Spaniards once existed near Onondaga lake, but were soon destroyed by the Indians. The Welsh came to this country soon after the Revolution. Almost every European tongue has been spoken at the firesides of our State, and used on each returning Sabbath in offerings of prayer and praise to the God of all languages and all climes. Nine names prominent in the early history of New York and of the Union, represent the same number of nationalities. Schuyler was of Holland, Herkimer of German, Jay of French, Livingston of Scotch, Clinton of Irish, Morris of Welsh, and Hoffman of Swedish descent. Hamilton was born in one of the English West India Islands, and Baron Steuben, who became a citizen of New York, was a Prussian. It will be seen from this state-

ment, that when the result of the revolutionary struggle threw upon our fathers the work of organizing this State, they were well prepared for the work, not only by the enlightened wisdom of its first colonists, but by the varied nationalities of its people, which gave them the most enlarged views of civil liberty, good government and constitutional law.

The superiority of our State constitution was universally admitted, and it was received with great favor, not only here, but elsewhere. John Adams writes about it to John Jay in terms of great praise, and the latter, in a letter to the President of the Convention, says: "Our constitution is universally approved, even in New England, where few New York productions have credit." But the higher and broader character of the early legislation of this State with regard to education, shows in the strongest light the influence of the enlarged views on this subject first implanted here by the Hollanders, and which was cherished by the different nationalities brought here from all parts of Europe by the liberality and wisdom of our colonial law.

It made, at an early day, provision for common schools, but it went beyond this point. It did not content itself with putting the primary elements of education within the reach of all but it also tried to give to all classes the means of gaining full instruction in all branches of learning. It did not content itself with making isolated academies and schools to which scholars might come if they had the means of doing so, but it inaugurated a system which was designed to build them up in every part of New York, and then to link them all together under a common government, without regard to their distances from each other. In fact, they organized a university, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole State. It was an educational structure which covered the whole area of New York. It was designed that every college and academy should be one of its pillars and supports. These were to be multiplied and

put up in every section and for all objects of learning and science, and the whole grouped together were to make a university in the broadest significance of the word. The government of this grand university was placed in the hands of regents, who were vested with the extraordinary powers of granting charters, of giving degrees, of visiting the academies and colleges which were parts of the great system. In this ysstem there is nothing local or sectional. Education is not looked upon as something to be shut up in college or academy halls, or confined to the limits of their enclosures. It is made universal and pervading. It is not limited to spots where it is to be sought out, but it is to go out and convey its gifts to all classes and sections. Under this system, each sect or section could build up its own institution, which would carry out its views, and yet make a harmonious part of the whole structure. The great comprehensive plan of education of the highest order was created by this declaration of our laws :

" An university is instituted in this State of which the government is and shall continue to be vested in a Board of Regents. "

By this brief act the whole territory of New York was made the field of learning and science. In other sections of this law, this Board of Regents was clothed with all the powers known to universities in Europe. Beyond this, it had also the extraordinary right of incorporating colleges and academies, and of visiting and inspecting all of those in existence in this State. Its powers of control and of creation so ample were designed to bring them all into a harmonious action under the Board of Regents, as parts of " The University. " It did not regard geographical distances between the several schools of learning or sciences. It linked them all together. It was designed to throw them forward into the remote parts of the State ; to place the highest order of education within the reach of all who wished to gain it. It did not contemplate isolated, monastic seclusions, to which men might, if they could, make costly pil-

grimages, but it meant that in different forms of schools, in all kinds of science, in all pursuits or professions, education, in its best aspect and highest estate, should be made a matter of common right to all who aspired to it, as fully and as freely as elementary teaching is given in our common schools. The scope, spirit and purpose of this legislation is in marked contrast with the idea of schools designed for particular professions, or to meet the wants of classes in society, or that are limited in relationship by college walls or enclosures.

While there was nothing sectarian in the views of this legislation, yet under it all creeds can have colleges of their own and yet all can act in harmony. Each religious order can build its part of the structure without marring its harmony or its proportions. It meets the wants of all without infringing upon the rights or consciences of any. It may be fairly asked, why it is that this grand system has not been more marked in its results; why its spirit has not been felt more distinctly by the public; why in truth a large share of our people do not know for what purposes the Board of Regents was made, or why it is kept up? I must admit I do not think that all the members of the Board have at all times known or felt the character or importance of their duties. I am happy to say that its present organization are inclined to take hold of their work in the spirit of the early lawgivers of New York. To learn why this plan has not been more thoroughly understood and perfectly carried out, we must look back over the history of our State since it was enacted by our laws.

At an early day the great material advantages of New York, and the development of its resources by canals and other improvements, attracted a vast immigration into all parts of its jurisdiction. The more densely populated States of New England and of Europe poured their citizens into its limits. In a little time it was raised from a lower grade into the foremost position as to wealth and numbers. The incomers in most sections

outnumbered the native inhabitants. They brought with them their own ideas upon the subject of laws, religion and education. They either modified the original polity of the State or administered it in a spirit foreign to that from which it springs. They were guided by the usages of the States from which they came rather than by the spirit of the laws under which they lived. The language, literature and ideas of the Hollanders were lost amid social changes, and for a long time their ideas of the general diffusion of schools for higher education have been supplanted by colleges and academies tinctured with the monastic, isolated conception. I think there is to be a change in this respect. What is best, in the end asserts and vindicates itself. I hail the act of Union College in breaking out of its college walls and leaping over the enclosure of its grounds and taking possession of outlying scientific and educational points, as a movement in harmony with the wise and enlarged system of our fathers. To bring out clearly the educational theory of our State, the Regents of the University should provide for a system of competing examinations of students from each college, to be made at some convenient point. This would go far towards bringing them into their true relationship of common membership in our great institution of learning. To mark merits and attainments, an honor should be conferred by the Regents on each one who stood foremost in each of the branches of learning or science. Those degrees would be of great value, for they would in each year designate the student who held the highest position as scholar. They would honor men, who would win their degrees by work and merit and not by favor or by way of compliment.

I congratulate the officers of the University upon the wise and fortunate step they have taken in the right direction. They have not only given it strength and vigor, but they have also in some degree, carried out the grand comprehensive views of the fathers of our state, that not only elementary education, but

all learning is the common right of all who seek it, and that its various branches should by judicious diffusion be placed within the reach of all. They have brought into strong light the kindred character of all schools, and their natural coöperation, although they may be separated by distances. I hail it as a good omen, that the University which has thus done so much to show that colleges and academies are coöperating, not rival institutions, is happily named Union University.

Trustees of Union College.

Incorporated, A. D. 1795.

Ex-Officio.

His Excellency JOHN A. DIX, LL.D., *Governor.*
Hon. JOHN C. ROBINSON, *Lieut. Governor.*
Hon. DIEDRICH WILLERS Jr., *Secretary of State.*
Hon. NELSON K. HOPKINS, *Comptroller.*
Hon. THOMAS RAINES, *Treasurer.*
Hon. DANIEL PRATT, *Attorney General.*

Also Governors of Union University.

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Hon. IRA HARRIS, LL.D.
Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, LL.D.
Hon. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, LL.D.
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Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D. D.
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SILAS B. BROWNELL, ESQ.,	" " " 1875
CHARLES E. SMITH, ESQ.,	" " " 1876
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Professor of Agriculture and Botany.

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Nott Professor (No. 6) of the Oriental Languages, and Lecturer on Biblical and Classical Literature.

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Professor of Practice, Pleadings, and Evidence.

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* Arranged, with the exception of the President, in the order of appointment.

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Professor of Relation between the Civil and the Common Law

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Baccalaureate Sermon.

HON. CHARLES J. JENKINS, LL.D. (Class of 1824),
P. B. K. Oration.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, CANON OF WESTMINSTER,
Commencement Address.

HON. JOHN A. DIX, LL.D.,
Chancellor's Oration.

Rt. Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. (Class of 1826),
University Commencement.

Dudley Observatory.

THE PRESIDENT OF UNION UNIVERSITY will receive and acknowledge communications.

THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

For a brief period, the income of this Department will be devoted to improvements, and such additions to the astronomical instruments and apparatus as may be recommended or approved by Prof C. A. Young, Ph. D.

MR. CLARENCE STERLING, *Volunteer Assistant.*

JOSEPH MCGEOUGH, *Janitor.*

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The United States Signal Service has taken charge of the Physical Observatory for the establishment of a Distributing Centre at Albany under the direction of the Chief of the Service, at Washington,

GEN. ALBERT J. MYER.

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ERASTUS D. PALMER, A.M., ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D.D.

Union College.

Union College Calendar.

1873-4.

1873. September 8-9.
Monday and Tuesday — SECOND EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

September 10.
Wednesday — FIRST TERM BEGINS.
Recess from the Wednesday noon before Thanksgiving to the following Monday noon.

December 23.
Tuesday — FIRST TERM ENDS.
Vacation of two weeks.

1874. January 6.
Tuesday — SECOND TERM BEGINS.

January 24.
Daily — FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF C. E.

January 29.
Thursday — DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

March 31.
Tuesday — SECOND TERM ENDS.

April 6.
Monday — THIRD TERM BEGINS.

April 21-22.
Tuesday and Wednesday — EXAMINATION FOR PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS.

June 18-19-20.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday — FIRST EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

June 21.
Sunday — BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

June 22.
Monday — PRIZE SPEAKING.

June 23.
Tuesday — ANNUAL MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

June 23.
Tuesday — PHI BETA KAPPA AND ALUMNI DAY.

June 24.
Wednesday — COMMENCEMENT.
Vacation of twelve weeks.

September 15.
Tuesday — FALL TERM BEGINS.

1875. Jan. 6.
WINTER TERM BEGINS.

Union College.

Faculty.

REV. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D.D.,
President and Professor of Moral Philosophy, and of the Evidences of Christianity.

TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D.,
NOTT Professor (No. 6) of the Oriental Languages, and Lecturer on Biblical and Classical Literature.

ISAAC W. JACKSON, LL.D.,
NOTT Professor (No. 2) of Mathematics.

JOHN FOSTER, LL.D.,
NOTT Professor (No. 8) of Natural Philosophy.

JONATHAN PEARSON, A.M.
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NOTT Professor (No. 1) of the Greek Language and Literature.

WILLIAM WELLS, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

MAURICE PERKINS, A.M., M.D.,
NOTT Professor (No. 3) of Analytical Chemistry, and Curator of the Museum.

REV. RANSOM BETHUNE WELCH, D.D., LL.D.,
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Lectures on History.

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Lectures on Old English Literature.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D.,
Lectures on German Literature and Modern Thought.

PROF. M. WENDELL L' AMOREUX, A.M.,
Lectures on the South European Languages and Literature.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

BENJAMIN STANTON, A.M.,
NOTT Professor (*No.* 7) *Principal of the Classical Institute, Assisted by Competent and Accomplished Teachers.*

SAMUEL BURNETT HOWE, A.M.,
Adjunct Nott Professor (*No.* 4) *Principal of Union School and Superintendent of the Schools of Schenectady.*

Information.

COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Classical Course.*

The Classical course is the usual baccalaureate course of American Colleges. Students may be permitted to pursue additional studies in either of the other courses.

2. *Scientific Course.*

In the Scientific course the modern languages are substituted for the ancient, and the amount of mathematical and English studies is increased.

3. *Eclectic Course.*

An Eclectic course, consisting of studies selected at pleasure from the preceding courses, may be taken by any one who, upon examination, is found qualified to pursue it. Upon its completion a certificate of attainment will be given.

4. *Instruction in the Oriental Languages.*

Instruction in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and the cognate tongues will be given by Doctor Tayler Lewis to any desiring it.

5. *Preparatory Study.*

The Union Classical Institute, at Schenectady, N. Y., affords a complete, thorough, and systematic preparation for young men desiring to enter College. The Institute is also open

to young women, and special courses are provided which are intended to supplement the preparatory course, and afford facilities for continued study in the higher departments of education.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

1. *The Department of Civil Engineering.*

In this department such instruction in the theory and practice of Civil Engineering is given as will qualify the student for immediate usefulness in the field and office in a subordinate capacity, and at the same time prepare him to fill satisfactorily the higher positions in the profession, after a moderate amount of experience in the routine of practice. Candidates for a diploma are required to sustain an examination on the leading points of all the studies of the course. The student in this department enjoys advantages nowhere surpassed in its collections of models, instruments and books, the accumulations of many years by the late Professor Gillespie, and also in unusual facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of instrumental field work. To young men of good capacity and high character, in need of pecuniary assistance, special (additional) aid will be given in this as in all other departments of the College. For further information see the circular of the Engineering School.

2. *Chemical Department.*

The course in this department includes instruction in Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry and Systematic Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, in all their branches; and in the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. It is especially adapted to students of Agriculture, Medical Students, Pharmaceutists, Manufacturing Chemists, Mineralogists, Metallurgists, etc.

3. *Department of Natural History.*

The regular course in the Department of Natural History includes instruction in Physiology, Zoology, and Geology. Students desiring to pursue these studies further than is practicable in the regular course will be furnished with the necessary materials, and allowed to work under the instructions of the Professor without additional expense.

4. *Department of Agriculture.*

Instruction is given in Agriculture, Botany, etc., without extra charge. Union College possesses an extensive garden and a College farm.

5. *Department of the Mechanic Arts.*

A new building has lately been added to the Dudley Observatory, urnished with a steam engine and a large amount of machinery and tools by Mr. Clarence Sterling, who gives special attention to the Mechanic Arts and to the manufacture of apparatus, instruments, etc.

6. *Meteorological Observatory.*

Meteorological Observations are regularly made at the Dudley Observatory. A large quantity of rare and costly apparatus has lately been secured; together with the funds necessary for the erection of separate buildings. Instruction will be given to special students.

7. *The Gymnasium,*

Lately erected, and the department of Physical Training and of Military Instruction are under the charge of an officer of the

United States Army, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy.

N. B.— Degrees are conferred at graduation only upon students of the College who have satisfactorily sustained the examinations for degrees.

II. ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must present testimonals of good moral character, and must be at least sixteen years of age. If not previously vaccinated, they will be required to become so before joining the College.

Examinations for admission take place in presence of three College officers.

The stated times for such examinations are the last two days (Friday and Saturday) of the week preceding commencement, and the last two days (Monday and Tuesday) of each vacation. The full dates will be found in the Calendar. By observing and conforming to these appointed times, applicants will greatly promote their own convenience and interest, as well as those of the examiners.

Candidates for the Freshman class in the Classical course will be examined in English Grammar; Arithmetic (Davies's University, or an equivalent); Algebra (to equations of the second degree); Plane Geometry, five books; Latin Grammar[1] including Prosody; Cæsar's Gallic War, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero, six Orations including Milo; Sallust's Catiline or Jugurtha; Latin Composition (Prose); Crosby's or Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, one book; and Ancient Geography. The at-

[1] The Roman pronounciation (e. g. in Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, pages 5 and 6), being accepted by the best scholars and by leading Universities, not only on the Continent of Europe, but in England and this country, is recommended though not required here.

tention of instructors is particularly directed to the necessity of a full and accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin Grammars. A failure in the acquisition of this knowledge will preclude the admission of applicants.

It is desirable that those intending to pursue the Classical course should enter at the commencement of the Freshman year, and that they should not be burdened by deficiencies in the preparatory course, which must be made up before the student can be in full standing as a member of college, and which can be made up only by expending time and strength that are fully demanded by the regular studies of the course.

Candidates for the Freshman class, in the Scientific course, will be examined in English Grammar, Modern Geography, Arithmetic (Davies's University, or an equivalent), Algebra to Equations of the second degree, and Plane Geometry, five books.

Candidates for any other class will also be examined in all the studies previously pursued by that class, as shown in the course of studies as given below.

Students from other colleges, in addition to passing a satisfactory examination, will be required to present a letter of honorable dismission.

It is very important that candidates should be thoroughly prepared, especially in grammatical and elementary knowledge. If in their preparation, they have more time than is required for this purpose, it is desirable, for obvious reasons, that they should not anticipate the college studies, but apply themselves to other subjects or authors.

If a candidate upon examination shows such proficiency as to enable him to proceed with the studies of the class for which he offers himself, he will be received on probation, and enjoy all the privileges of the class.

When a sufficient time has elapsed for the formation of a judgment, if his scholarship, conduct and deportment warrant it, he will be admitted to full standing.

III. DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. *The Greek Language and Literature.*

The course of instruction in this department extends through the Freshman and Sophomore years, and the first and second terms of the Junior year. The object kept constantly in view throughout the course, is not merely to teach so many works of an unknown tongue to a succession of classes, but to instruct and educate the pupil by a system of mental training grounded upon the works of the most noble poets, dramatists, historians and philosophers of the ancient world. To this end the pupil is taught not only to translate an author into accurate and idiomatic English, to analyze with great care the grammatical construction, and compare it with that of his own tongue, but especially to obtain a thorough knowledge and critical appreciation of the authors selected for his use.

Although there must be a general uniformity in the order in which different authors are read, yet no particular works are assigned to the several terms. The proficiency of each class determines the character of the book to be read.

During the Senior year courses of lectures are delivered by Professor Lewis on Greek Philosophy, Greek Poetry and Greek Literature in general.

2. *The Latin Language and Literature.*

The course of teaching in this Department, going through the Freshman and Sophomore years nd the first and second terms of the Junior year, takes in so much of the better Latin classics (in prose and poetry) and as much practice of Latin writing as the time will allow to be well done. It is aimed to acquaint growing minds with the highest and strongest thought and

with the most beautiful and finished expression of Roman men of genius and education; and to familiarize the student with the structure and capabilities of a language which if in some respects inferior is also in some respects superior to our own. The study is illustrated by the history and topography directly involved and by the religion, polity, science and warfare of nations, as well as by the character and achievements of individuals. Light is thrown upon the Roman Language and Literature from our own, while in turn our own authors and their works are illustrated by those of Rome. The course is graduated for the several years and although nearly uniform in amount is varied by equivalent selections with different classes.

During the Senior year, lectures are delivered by Dr. Lewis, on Latin Literature and Philosophy.

3. *Modern Languages.*

The Modern Languages supply the linguistic training of the Scientific course, and are regular daily studies during the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years; one hour per day being given to each class, and the studies alternating according to the schedule.

Instruction is imparted by exercises in translation (written and oral), conversational practice, and familiar lectures on the standard authors read.

The French Language is a regular study through six terms, beginning with the first term Freshman. The text book mainly used is Pujol's *Complete French Course.* At a later period the *French Dramatists*, Racine and Corneille, are read.

The German Language extends through six terms, commencing the first term Sophomore. The text books are Comfort's *Grammar* and *Course of Literature*, Whitney's *Grammar*, Woodbury's *Reader*, and the Poets *Schiller* and *Goethe.*

The Italian Language is studied during the second and third

terms Sophomore. The text books are Fontana's *Grammar* and Foresti's *Reader*.

The Spanish Language is taught during the second and third terms Junior. The text books are Ahn's *Spanish Grammar* and Velasquez's *Reader*. The last two languages are, however, voluntary studies, and classes are formed only when the demand is sufficient to justify it.

In addition to the above text books, are recommended : Spiers and Surenne's *French Pronouncing Dictionary*, Adler's *German* and *English Dictionary*, Graglia's *Italian Dictionary*, and Velasquez's *Spanish Dictionary*.

The hours for the recitations in the Modern Languages, are so arranged, when possible, that they may also be taken by regular classical students.

4. *Oriental Languages.*

A class in Hebrew is formed every year by Prof. Lewis.

Instruction in Syriac, Arabic and the cognate tongues is also given by him to any desiring it.

5. *Mathematics.*

The studies of this department are arranged as follows :

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term....	Algebra, to "Series." — (Bourdon).
Second Term...	Algebra (completed). Geometry — Solid; two books — (Legendre).
Third Term...	Geometry — Solid; two books. Plane Trigonometry (Jackson).

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term....	Spherical Trigonometry. Surveying — (Gillespie).
Second Term...	Conic Sections.— (Jackson).
Third Term...	Analytical Geometry.— (Scientific).

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.... Descriptive Geometry.— (Church). (Scientific).
Second Term... Differential and Integral Calculus. — (Voluntary).

6. *Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.*

The instruction in this department commences with the third term of the Sophomore year. Students in the Academical department, both of the Classical and the Scientific course, and those in the Engineering department, recite in two divisions, one hour being given to each, four days in the week, and the subjects succeed each other, in the following order:

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Third Term... Statics and Dynamics.— (Jackson).

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.... Mechanical "work." Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics.— (Jackson).
Second Term... Heat, the Steam Engine, Electricity, Meteorology.— (Foster).
Third Term... Acoustics, Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electro-Magnetism. (Foster).

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.... Optics, Wave theory of light and radiant heat.
Second Term... Astronomy.— (Gummere).

To secure at once precision and fullness, the instruction is mainly given from recently prepared text books. Frequent lectures are, however, delivered either to furnish illustration and proofs of principles by experiment, or to amplify particular subjects. Thus, after the completion of Statics and Dynamics, several lectures are devoted to mechanical "work," in order that not only the construction and theory, but modes of deter-

mining the *efficiency* of the various hydraulic and pneumatic machines may be understood. All lectures are required to be written out by the students in full from the notes, and submitted for inspection. Numerous problems are also given on all the subjects, and are mostly so constructed that the calculated results may be verified by experiments before the class. To test the accuracy of the knowledge gained, and to ensure its ready command, several written examinations are required in each term.

In most of the branches included in this department the apparatus is sufficient for very complete experimental illustrations, and through the liberality of friends of the College, important additions of French, English and American instruments have been made within the present year (for a detailed account of apparatus see Engineering Department).

7. *Chemistry.*

In the Undergraduates' department, chemistry is taught by daily lectures and recitations during the third Junior term, and the first and second Senior terms.

Undergraduates are also permitted to attend the daily two hour course of experimental Chemistry at the Laboratory; in connection with which there is an extra charge for the material, etc., used.

The NOTT *Laboratory* is open for special students, in all branches of Chemistry; particularly students of Agriculture, Medical students, Pharmaceutists, Manufacturing Chemists, Mineralogists, Metallurgists, students of Medical Jurisprudence, etc.

Students who desire to devote but a portion of their time to Chemistry, can pursue at the same time other studies in the Collegiate course, either collateral, as Geology, Mineralogy, etc.,

or any others. No previous knowledge of the science is required, though highly desirable.

The course will include instruction in Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry, and systematic Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, in all their branches and in the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures.

The more thorough the previous acquaintance of the student with Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics and General Chemistry, the better.

Text Books and Books of Reference.

Cooke's Chemistry.
Craft's Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Fresenius's Analysis.
Cooke's Chemical Physics.
Miller's Chemical Physics.
Miller's Elements of Chemistry.
Dalton's Physiology.
Percy's Metallurgy.
Knapp's Chemical Technology.
Dana's Mineralogy.
Gmelin's Hand-Book of Chemistry.
Muspratt's Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures.
Lehmann's Physiological Chemistry.
Regnault's Elements de Chimie.

Fees for full course, $35 per term; for half-day course, $25 per term.

Students are not required to purchase the apparatus which they use, but are charged for what they consume and injure.

They also pay for the chemicals which they consume. The above extras amount to from $2. to $20 a term.

For fuller information, address Prof. Maurice Perkins, M.D.

8. *Natural History.*

Zoölogy is taught in the Scientific course the first Sophomore term, by recitations and lectures. The work is illustrated by constant exhibition of specimens and dissections in the class room.

PHYSIOLOGY is taught in the third Sophomore term to the whole class by recitations and by lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. The subjects are illustrated by preparations and dissections.

GEOLOGY is taught during the second term of Senior year by a daily course of recitations and lectures.

MINERALOGY is taught during the third term by a course of practical lessons, illustrated by a complete set of models of crystals and a series of six hundred specimens for determination by crystallographic and blowpipe examination.

The facilities for instruction in these departments have been largely increased by the addition to the College Cabinet of the WHEATLEY *Collection of Minerals and Shells*, purchased by E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., for ten thousand dollars, and presented by himto the College. (For a more complete description see Engineering Department.)

BOTANY is taught during the Summer term, both from textbook (Gray's) and practically, in the field.

9. *Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.*

The instruction in Logic and Rhetoric, includes the use of text books, lectures, and practical exercises in declamation and the various forms of composition. In the study of English Literature, it is the aim to secure an acquaintance with the historical development of the language, and the course of English thought as expressed at different periods, in the works of representative men.

The Freshmen have frequent exercises in declamation and the elementary forms of composition, and during the Third term they study a text book on Rhetoric. In the Sophomore year

the study of Rhetoric is continued; and the subject is carried still further in the Junior year in connection with Logic. During the Junior and Senior years the rhetorical exercises consist of essays, discussions and declamation; and the Classics of English Literature and its history, are made the subjects of lectures and of study.

The text books and books of reference are as follows:

In Rhetoric: — Day's *Art of Composition*, *Praxis*, and *Art of Discourse;* Hart's *Composition;* Campbell's *Philosophy of Rhetoric;* Coppee's *Rhetoric* and *Logic;* Whateley's *Rhetoric* and *Logic;* Theremin on *Eloquence.*

In English Literature: — Clark's *English Language;* Shaw's *Manual of English Literature;* Marsh's *Lectures on the English Language and Literature;* Craik's *English Literature;* Trench's various works; Milton's *Paradise Lost;* Chaucer's *Legende of Goode Women;* Taine's *English Literature;* Hart's *Manual of English Literature, and Manual of American Literature,* and Coppee's *English Literature.*

10. *History and Political Economy.*

It is proposed to give the student a knowledge of the facts and philosophy of history, both by lectures and recitations. In the department of political economy he is taught the fundamental principles, conflicting theories and practical issues of the subject and thus is prepared for the intelligent prosecution of the study.

11. *Mental and Moral Science.*

The elements and history of mental and moral science are taught by the use of text books, accompanied by oral comments, explanations and illustrations. The effort is made to give the student an adequate knowledge of the history and present position of mental and moral philosophy; to accustom him to the

modes of reasoning and the terms used in the discussion of such subjects; to acquaint him with the nature and value of the problems dealt with, and the methods proposed for solving them; and thus to prepare him to understand the writings of the leading authors upon the subject, past and contemporary, and to follow out with intelligence and accuracy his own philosophical inquiries.

12. *Religious and Biblical Instruction.*

The President has in charge the general duties of Chaplaincy and the Pastoral care of the College.

The Religious teaching, while distinctly and earnestly Christian, is not denominational, but as heretofore is consistent with the design and chartered title of the College, as the representative Institution of the principles of Christian Unity.

During the Senior year there will be given by the President a course of instruction upon the Claims and Evidences of Revealed Religion.

Dr. Lewis conducts on Saturday evening a Bible Class for the benefit of the students, and delivers to the Senior Class a course of lectures on Biblical Literature.

Daily service is held in the College Chapel.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

1. Terms and Vacations. — There are three Terms of the average length of thirteen weeks. Commencement takes place on the fourth Wednesday in June, and the First Term begins twelve weeks after that time. This term is followed by a Vacation of nearly two weeks, embracing the Christmas holidays, and there is also a brief recess at Easter. The Second Term consists of twelve weeks. The Third Term ends with Commencement.

2. Payments and Expenses. — The College bills must be paid at the beginning of each term. In case such payment is not made within the first week of the term, the Treasurer is instructed to inform the parent or guardian of the delinquent.

Students, unless from another College, pay for entrance into the Freshman class, $5; into the Sophomore class, $7; into the Junior class, $9; into the Senior class, $12.

No retrospective expense is incurred by entering in advance.

The College bills for Tuition, etc., are $25 per term; for the Engineering course $30; for the Chemical instruction, as on page 47; The expenses of instruction, board, lights, washing, text books, etc., during the three terms of thirty-nine weeks, may vary in amount from $250 to $350. Furniture can be bought and resold on leaving, or hired of the college servants. The President desires it to be understood that special provision is made in aid of the boarding and other expenses of students of high character and attainments needing assistance.

3. Residence and Discipline. — Students are expected to reside in the main buildings, under the immediate supervision of the President and Professors. No student can reside elsewhere without special permission.

The discipline of the Institution is moral and parental. Disgraceful punishments are not inflicted; but no young man who indulges in gaming, intemperance, or other vice, who is absent from his room at night, or who habitually neglects his studies, can be allowed to remain.

Parents or guardians are requested either to appoint a special guardian for their sons or wards, or to deposit all funds intended for their use with the Treasurer or Registrar of the College, who will act without charge as fiscal guardian.

An account of the delinquencies of each student, and of his daily attendance, conduct and scholarship, is kept by the Regis-

trar. The result, determining his place on the Merit Roll, is reported at the close of each term, or more frequently, to his parent or guardian.

Each student is required to return punctually at the beginning of the term and report himself at the Registrar's office; and until he thus reports himself he is considered as absent, and so marked on his bill. A similar report is required after any temporary absence from sickness or by permission.

Parents are requested to inform the Registrar, by their sons, what church they wish them to attend.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. *Ordinary Scholarships.*

To a large class of students, Union College presents extraordinary advantages in its numerous scholarships. In the scholarships of the first grade, the incumbents, on the condition of good conduct and satisfactory application to study, receive at the end of each term a credit on the books of the Registrar, to the full amount of the term bill.

In the scholarships of the second grade, the incumbents, on the same condition, receive a credit to the amount of half the term bill.

These scholarships are accessible, under certain restrictions, to all who present the requisite certificates of character, and sustain the examinations required for admission to the regular classes of the College.

2. *Prize Scholarships.*

Among the several classes of scholarships founded by the late Dr. Eliphalet Nott,[1] is a class of Prize Scholarships.

[1] Few of these are yet actually endowed, but their ultimate endowment is secured by the prospective sale of valuable lands.

An examination of candidates for these scholarships is held early in the first term of the Freshman Year, and also at a later period in the same year, and the appointments are made according to certain rules prescribed by the founder.

The pecuniary emolument of a Prize Scholarship is thirty-five dollars a term, or four hundred and twenty dollars for the whole College course, a provision which enables the incumbent, after paying his College bills, to retain the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars.

The possession of a Prize Scholarship being a special distinction, the incumbent is expected and required to maintain throughout his whole course, high standing as a student in all respects.

Among the rules which the incumbent is required to observe is one which forbids the use, during the period of incumbency, of intoxicating liquor as a beverage and of tobacco in all its forms.

VI. MEDALS AND PRIZES.

1. The Blatchford Oratorical Medals.—*Hon. R. M. Blatchford, LL.D.*, has founded an Oratorical Prize, consisting of two Gold Medals, of the value of the interest of $1,000, to be given to the two members of the graduating class who shall deliver at Commencement the best Orations; "regard being had alike to their elevated and classical character, and to their graceful and effective delivery." These medals, of the values of forty and thirty dollars, for the orations respectively first and second in merit, are awarded, at the close of the exercises, by a committee appointed for the purpose.

2. The Warner Prize.—*Hon. H. G. Warner, LL.D.*, of Rochester, has founded an Annual Prize, consisting of Silver Plate of the value of $50, to be awarded to "The Graduate of

Union College Classical course, who shall reach the highest standing in the performance of collegiate duties, and also sustain the best character for moral rectitude and deportment, without regard to religious practice or profession. The prize awarded by the officers of the College, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the donor, is presented at Commencement.

3. The Ingham Prize. — *Hon. Albert C. Ingham, LL.D.*, of Meridian, N. Y., for the purpose of promoting a familiarity with the best English classics, has founded an Annual Prize of seventy dollars (in the form of plate, or money, as preferred)[1] to be awarded to that member of the Senior Class (connected with the College for not less than two years), who shall present the best essay on one of two subjects previously assigned in English Literature or History. This Prize is awarded at Commencement by a committee appointed in accordance with certain conditions prescribed by the founder.

The essays offered for the Ingham Prize for the year 1873–4 will be upon one of the two following subjects:

I. Oliver Goldsmith — his personal Character and Literary Merit.

II. Periodical Literature in America.

4. Prize Essays.— Prizes are awarded to the two members of the Senior class who present the best Essays on English Literature, on subjects assigned the previous term.

The subjects assigned for these Essays for the year 1873–4 are:

I. George Eliot as a representative of Modern English Fiction.

II. Daniel Webster's Rank and Influence as an Orator.

[1] Provision has been made for the case in which the incumbent may prefer to receive this sum, either in whole, or in part, in medals instead of money.

5. Prize Speaking.— Prizes are awarded to the two members of the Junior and Sophomore classes, respectively, who deliver the best Orations on the occasion of Prize speaking during Commencement week. Six Juniors and four Sophomores are selected for this exercise; regard being had both to composition and to delivery.

The prizes are in the form of valuable books, and are announced at Commencement.

Special Prize — The Inaugural Prize, established by the President at his Inauguration, is assigned from year to year under such conditions as may be previously announced.

The Seward Memorial Prize.— This Prize has been instituted in memory of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, LL.D.

Its purpose is to encourage extempore debate among the Students in College.

The Prize will be conferred by the Hon. F. W. Seward, who has proposed the following subjects for debate.

The advantages and disadvantages of extension of national territory.

The probable future of the Indian, or of the African race.

Whether Poetry and the Fine Arts have attained their highest excellence in the past, or are destined to higher development in the future.

Whether party spirit benefits or harms the Republic.

Whether ardent patriotism is compatible with universal philanthropy.

The respective merits of College life in the United States and University life in Europe, or of the schools here and there.

From these subjects, selections will be made for public discussion.

Final Merit Roll.— Students are reminded that the relative positions occupied by the names of members of the graduating class on the final merit roll, depend entirely on the standing taken by each respectively at his examination when entering the class, and on his subsequent relative diligence, punctuality, gentlemanlike demeanor and moral conduct.

Courses of Study.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Livy ..... *Lincoln*
Xenophon,—Homer.
Algebra—(continued)—to Series..... *Davies*

SECOND TERM.

Horace..... *Lincoln*
Xenophon—Homer, Herodotus.
Algebra—(completed)..... *Davies*

THIRD TERM

Cicero *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia*..... *Thatcher*
Xenophon — Herodotus, Euripides.
Geometry—Books VI to IX..... *Legendre*
Rhetoric with Composition and Declamation..... *Day*
(*Exercises in Latin and Greek Composition, throughout Freshman Year*)..... *Arnold*

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Tacitus.
Euripides, Æschylus.
Trigonometry..... *Jackson*
Surveying..... *Gillespie*
Rhetoric—Art of Discourse..... *Day*
Physiology ..... *Huxley*

SECOND TERM.

Juvenal and Terence.
Euripides—Æschylus.
Conic Sections..... *Jackson*
Physiology..... *Huxley*

THIRD TERM.

Horace—Satires and Epistles.
Euripides,—Sophocles,—Plato.
Statics and Dynamics..... .....*Jackson*
Zoölogy—.....*Nicholson*
Botany—Voluntary.....*Gray*

Throughout Sophomore year, Exercises in translating Greek into Latin and also in English Composition and Declamation.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Cicero — *Tusculan Disputations.*
Sophocles, — Æschylus — Thucydides.
Mechanical Work, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics,
Pneumatics.....*Jackson*
Rhetoric.....*Whateley*
Logic..... .....*Whateley*

SECOND TERM.

Lucretius or *Quintilian.*
Plato — Demosthenes.
Rhetoric (continued).....*Whateley*
Heat, Steam Engine, Electricity, Meteorology.....*Foster*

THIRD TERM.

Acoustics, Magnetism, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism..... .*Foster*
Chemistry.....*Cooke*
Political Economy..... .....*Perry*
History of Civilization..... .....*Guizot*

Composition and Declamation throughout the Junior Year.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Optics, Wave Theory of Light and Radiant Heat.....*Jackson*
Mental Philosophy.....*Bowen's Hamilton*
Lectures on Greek Philosophy... .....*Lewis*
Lectures on English Prose Literature.....*Welch*
Plato *contra* Atheos — (Voluntary).....*Lewis*
Applied Chemistry.....*Lectures*

SECOND TERM.

Astronomy ..... *Gummere*
Geology ..... *Dana*
Christian Evidences ..... *Butler's Analogy*
Lectures on Greek Philosophy and Poetry ..... *Lewis*
Aristophanes — Birds or Clouds (Voluntary) ..... *Felton*
Hebrew (Voluntary).

THIRD TERM.

Christian Ethics ..... *Dr. Mark Hopkins*
International Law and Constitution of the United States.
Lectures on English Poetry ..... *Welch*
Physical Geography.
Lectures on Biblical Literature ..... *Lewis*
Lectures on Greek Poetry ..... *Lewis*
Study of Words ..... *Trench*
Mineralogy — (Voluntary) ..... *Dana*

Rhetorical Exercises by Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores, before the whole College in Chapel, on Saturday, at 8 A. M.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Latin Grammar and Reader.....*Bullions & Morris*
French Grammar.....*Pujol*
Algebra — (continued) — to Series.....*Bourdon*

SECOND TERM.

Latin Grammar and Reader.....*Bullions & Morris*
French Grammar and Reader.....*Pujol*
Algebra (completed).....*Bourdon*

THIRD TERM.

Latin — Cæsar.
French Grammar and Reader.....*Pujol*
Geometry — Books VI to IX.....*Legendre*
Rhetoric with Composition and Declamation.....*Day*

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM

French Classic Prose.
German Grammar.....*Comfort*
Trigonometry.....*Jackson*
Surveying.....*Gillespie*
Rhetoric — Art of Discourse.....*Day*
Physiology.....*Huxley*

SECOND TERM.

French Classic Poetry.
German Grammar.....*Comfort*
Geometrical Draughting.....*Mahan*
Conic Sections.....*Jackson*
Physiology.....*Huxley*

THIRD TERM.

Contemporaneous French Literature.
German Grammar and Reader.....*Woodbury*
Analytical Geometry.....*Davies*
Statics and Dynamics.....*Jackson*
Draughting (Voluntary).....*Mahan*
Zoölogy.....*Nicholson*
Botany (Voluntary).....*Gray*

English Composition and Declamation throughout the Sophomore year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

German History.....*Comfort's Reader*
Mechanical Work, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics.....*Jackson*
Descriptive Geometry.....*Church*
Rhetoric.....*Whateley*
Logic.....*Whateley*

SECOND TERM.

German Poetry.....*Comfort's Reader*
Rhetoric (continued).....*Whateley*
Heat, Steam Engine, Electricity, Meteorology.....*Foster*
Mensuration
Differential and Integral Calculus (Voluntary).
Draughting (continued)—(Voluntary).....*Lectures*

THIRD TERM.

German Tragedy.....*Schiller or Goethe*
Acoustics, Magnetism, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism.....*Foster*
Chemistry.....*Cooke*
Political Economy.....*Perry*
Analytical Mechanics (Voluntary),
Draughting (continued)—(Voluntary).....*Lectures*

Composition and Declamation throughout the Junior year.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Optics, Wave Theory of Light and Radiant Heat.....*Jackson*
Mental Philosophy.....*Bowen's Hamilton*
Lectures on English Prose Literature.....*Welch*
Surveying (continued), Parts IV—XII—(Voluntary).....*Gillespie*
Applied Chemistry.....*Lectures*
Laboratory Exercises.

SECOND TERM.

Astronomy.....*Gummere*
Mineralogy and Geology.....*Dana*
Christian Evidences.....*Butler's Analogy*
Engineering, Mensuration, etc.—(Voluntary).....*Lectures*
Laboratory Exercises.

THIRD TERM.

Christian Ethics.....*Dr. Mark Hopkins*
International Law, and Constitution of the United States.
Lectures on English Poetry.....*Welch*
Physical Geography.
Lectures on Biblical Literature.....*Lewis*
Higher Surveying and Engineering Statics—(Voluntary).....*Gillespie*
Study of Words.....*Trench*

Rhetorical Exercises by Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores, before the whole College, in Chapel, on Saturdays, at 8 A. M

Catalogue of Students.

ABBREVIATIONS.

c — Classical Students *s* — Scientific Students.

The second list includes the names of Students of Civil Engineering.

The third list consists of such as have been members of the several classes at some time preceding the beginning of the present College year.

SENIOR CLASS.

	Names.	Residence.
c	James Bayard Backus,	*Schenectady.*
s	James Barker,	*Schenectady.*
c	George Frederick Beakley,	*Sharon Centre.*
c	Tracey Chatfield Becker,	*Cohoes.*
c	Walter Romaine Benjamin,	*Schenectady.*
s	Cortland P. L. Butler, Jr.,	*Columbus, O.*
s	Edward L. Corbin,	*South Oxego.*
c	James Taylor Hoyt,	*West Greenfield.*
s	Franklin Abbott Jagger,	*Albany.*
c	Henry Webster Lawrence,	*Greenfield.*
c	George Maxon,	*Schenectady.*
c	Patrick Henry McDermott,	*Schenectady.*
s	Robert A. McDuffee,	*Glen.*
c	Charles Francis Cook Moor,	*Waterville, Me.*
s	Lawrence A. Serviss,	*Minaville.*
s	John Frederick Slosser,	*Schenectady.*
c	Milton Whiting Stickney,	*Albany.*
s	Fitch James Swinburne,	*Rouse's Point.*
s	George Marcius Viall,	*Dorset, Vt.*
s	Henry Adams Waldron,	*Cohoes.*
s	George Byron White,	*Rotterdam.*

[STUDENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.]

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
HOMER GREEN,	*Ariel, Pa.*
GEORGE ARTHUR HOADLEY,	*Sheffield, Mass.*
JOHN EPHRAIM HODGMAN,	*Saratoga Springs.*
EDWARD JACKSON,	*West Goshen, Pa.*
WILLIAM LEONARD JACKSON,	*Glenville.*
GEORGE ARCHIBALD KILPATRICK,	*Walton.*
DAVID WILLIAM KINNAIRD,	*Saratoga Springs.*
JAMES M. LEWIS, JR.	*Little Rock, Ark.*
JOHN WILLIAM MAXWELL,	*Lyndon.*
JOHN MCCLELLAN,	*Coila.*
JAMES LIVINGSTON O'DONNELL,	*Lansingburgh.*
FRANK ALEXANDER POWELL,	*Waterford.*
LUKE PETER RADESCISCH,	*Winnfield, La.*
EUGENE HENRY SANKEE,	*Troy.*
LESTER ALLEN SHARP,	*Saratoga Springs.*
HENRY CLIFFORD WILCOX,	*Madison, Conn.*

EDWARD M. BOTSFORD,	*Port Jervis.*
URI BURT,	*Albany.*
CHARLES STILL ELTING,	*New Paltz.*
MARCUS MOSES LEVY,	*Schenectady.*
ALVAH STRYKER NEWCOMB,	*Kingston.*
JOSEPH EDGAR ODELL,	*Schenectady.*
CHARLES CALVIN PRATT,	*Elizabethtown.*
JOSEPH PRICE,	*Baltimore, Md.*
ANSON PARSONS THOMAS,	*Albany.*

JUNIOR CLASS.

	Names.	Residence.
s	Samuel Wilmer Abbey,	*Brooklyn.*
s	George Harwood Dudley,	*Johnstown.*
s	James Nelson Gowenlock,	*Susquehanna, Pa.*
c	Frederick Hamilton Harris,	*Albany.*
c	Stanley Day Jewell,	*Catskill.*
s	Frank Potter Johnson,	*Schenectady.*
c	Charles Baker King,	*Pulaski.*
c	John Gulian Lansing,	*Lisha's Kil.*
c	John Henry Mason,	*Round Grove, Ill.*
s	John Edson Myers,	*Schenectady.*
c	Louis Oppenheim,	*Schenectady.*
c	Andrew Van Vranken Raymond,	*Schenectady.*
s	John Lawrence Schoolcraft,	*Schenectady.*
c	George Ohlen Van de Bogart,	*Schenectady.*
c	John Veeder,	*Rotterdam.*
c	Truman Weed,	*Schenectady.*
s	Edward Edgar Whitehorne,	*Schenectady.*

[STUDENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.]

First Year Students.

Ferdinand Julius Ballart,	*Syracuse.*
Ephraim James Bennett,	*Moreland.*
Charles Calvin Bowman,	*Lansingburgh.*
Charles James Colcock Jr.,	*Beaufort, S. C.*
James Emory Cook,	*Youngsville, Pa.*
Frank Clarke Hande,	*Litchfield, Conn.*
Henry Clarence Hodgkins,	*Carthage.*
James Jeffrey,	*Reading, Mass.*
Henry Oliver,	*Cohoes.*
George Spencer Pierson,	*Guilford, Conn.*

Names.	Residence.
Edward Lewis Root,	*Carthage.*
De Witt Clinton Smith,	*St Johnsville.*
Frank Tweedy,	*Plainfield, N. J*

Samuel Albert Clarke,	*Cohoes.*
Berney Benson Colborne,	*Menasha, Wis.*
Silas Watson Ford,	*Schenectady.*
Nicholas Van Vranken Franchot,	*Schenectady.*
James Dunbar Houghton Jr,	*Carthage.*
William C. McHamus,	*Schenectady.*
Henry Ruthbone Micks,	*Elmira.*
George Eadie Morris,	*Ogdensburgh.*
Charles Stuart McMullen,	*Cohoes.*
Hezekiah Smith,	*Albany.*
James Reagles Truax,	*Schenectady.*
Frank Pierce Wemple,	*Fultonville.*
Edward Bicknell Wooster,	*Albany.*

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

	Names.	Residence.
c	Hamilton Scott Allen,	*Schenectady.*
c	William Wilkins Baker,	*McClellansville, S. C.*
c	Samuel Ward Buck,	*Le Raysville, Pa.*
s	Frank Mason Comstock,	*Le Roy.*
c	Joseph Reuben Davis,	*Pike, Pa.*
s	Wilson Davis, Jr.,	*Schenectady.*
s	Franklin Hastings,	*Cohoes.*
c	Barnwell Rhett Heyward,	*Charleston, S. C.*
c	Erastus Dudley Hill,	*Albany.*
s	Henry Corbett Jagger,	*Albany.*
c	Warren White Jerman,	*Mount Pleasant, S. C.*
c	Edward Eile Kreigsman,	*Schenectady.*
s	Eben Seward Lawrence,	*Greenfield Centre.*
s	John Frazer Lockwood,	*Albany.*
s	Craig Adams Marsh,	*Plainfield, N. J.*
c	Morris Jones Motte,	*Charleston, S. C.*
s	William Page Newman,	*Albany.*
c	Daniel James Robertson,	*Perth Centre.*
c	William Henry Smyth,	*Albany.*
c	George Eugene Thorne Sparkman,	*Georgetown, S. C.*
c	Frederick Buel Streeter,	*Glen's Falls.*
c	Franklin R. Toll,	*Glenville.*
s	Edgar Baxter Van Buskirk,	*Brooklyn.*
s	George Howland Weston,	*Saratoga Springs.*
c	John Elliot Woodbridge,	*New Brunswick, N. J.*

Louis Crocker Beattie,	*Schenectady.*
John Franklin Clute,	*Schenectady.*
Charles Patterson Huested,	*Malden Bridge.*
George Percy Lynd Jr.,	*Albany.*
William S. Schoonmaker,	*Coeymans.*
Harvey Belden Seymour,	*Waterford.*
Edward Sanger Smith.	*Albany.*

FRESHMAN CLASS.

	Names.	Residence.
s	Samuel Madison Adsit,	*Vischers Ferry.*
c	Clarence Ellis Akin,	*Johnsonville.*
c	George Washington Albright,	*Albany.*
c	Frederick James Bassett,	*Albany.*
s	Peter Frederick Bellinger,	*Herkimer.*
s	George Curtis Bender,	*Albany.*
c	William Arthur Alexander Brown,	*Flatbush.*
c	Horace Thomas Chadsey,	*Schenectady.*
s	Robert Samuel Crittenden,	*East River, Conn.*
c	John Augustus Delehanty,	*Albany.*
s	Frank Adams De Puy,	*New York.*
c	Abraham B. DuBois,	*New Paltz.*
s	William Comstock Duell,	*Schenectady.*
c	George Fairlee,	*Schenectady.*
s	Theodore DuBois Frear,	*New Paltz.*
s	Franklin Henry Giddings,	*Housatonic, Mass.*
s	John William Henry Grupé,	*Schenectady.*
c	Lucius Everett Hawley,	*Potsdam.*
s	Franklin Horatio Hough,	*Lowville.*
c	John Brewster Hubbs,	*Jonesville.*
c	Robert Johnston,	*Cohoes.*
c	John Henry La Roche,	*Laurel Hill, S. C.*
c	John Randolph Lunsford,	*Charleston, S. C.*
c	De Witt Clinton Moore,	*Johnstown.*
c	Samuel Prioleau,	*Charleston, S. C.*
c	John Albert Smith,	*Glenville.*
s	Clarence Page Townsley,	*De Kalb.*
s	John Nicholas Van Patten,	*Schenectady.*
s	Ernest Veenfliet,	*Saginaw City, Mich.*

	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
c	JOHN BOHLEN WASHBURNE,	*Ashland, Pa.*
s	THOMAS WEIR,	*Coila.*
s	BARTLETT WHITLOCK.	*Brooklyn.*

	FRANCIS BURROWS,	*Schenectady.*
	WALTER GLADSTONE,	*Andes.*
	CASPAR LE ROY ODELL,	*Schenectady.*
	CHARLES AMBROSE SANFORD,	*Tariffville, Conn.*
	BENJAMIN FREDENBURGH SPRAKER,	*Canajoharie.*
	JOHN CHRISTIAN ROTH,	*Albany.*
	JOHN FINLAY WAKEMAN	*Ballston Spa.*

SUMMARY.

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Prizes.

Nott Prize Scholarships.

Class of 1876.

JOSEPH REUBEN DAVIS, Pike, Pa.,

Prizes awarded at Commencement.

July 2, 1873.

Ingham Prize.

JOHN DONNAN COUNTERMINE, Mariaville.

Inaugural Prize.

BENJAMIN IRVING STANTON, Schenectady.

Warner Prize.

HENRY OSCAR HILL, Byfield, Mass.,

Blatchford Medals.

1*st Medal*— FRANK HUNTER POTTER, New York.
2*d Medal*— EUGENE L. MAPES, Florida, Orange Co.

Prize Essays.

JAMES HOWARD HOYT, Saratoga Springs.
WILLIAM PLATT JUDD, Albany.
Of equal merit.

Prize Speaking.

June 30 1873.

JUNIORS.

1*st Prize* — PATRICK HENRY MCDERMOT, Schenectady.
2*d Prize* — JAMES TAYLOR HOYT, Saratoga Springs.

SOPHOMORES.

1*st Prize* — ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND, Schenectady.
2*d Prize* — CHARLES BAKER KING, Pulaski.

CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

School of Civil Engineering

OF

UNION COLLEGE,

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.,

For the Academical Year 1874-5.

Faculty.

Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D.D.,
President.

ISAAC W. JACKSON, LL.D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN FOSTER, LL.D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

JONATHAN PEARSON, A.M.,
Professor of Botany.

WILLIAM WELLS, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

MAURICE PERKINS, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CADY STALEY, A.M., C.E.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

HARRISON EDWIN WEBSTER, A.M.,
Professor of Natural History.

Capt. THOMAS WARD, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Tactics.

ISAIAH B. PRICE, C.E.,
Tutor in Mathematics.

EDGAR MARSHALL JENKINS,
Registrar.

School of Civil Engineering

UNION COLLEGE.

Information.

This department was founded in 1845. Its object is to give its students such instruction in the theory and practice of Civil Engineering, as to qualify them for immediate usefulness in the field and office in a subordinate capacity, and at the same time to fit them to fill satisfactorily the higher positions in the profession, after a moderate amount of experience in the routine of practice. The course of instruction aims to effect this by constant exercise in mechanical draughting, instrumental field work and numerical calculation, combined with the study of text-books, and lectures on the numerous subjects where books are wanting.

The location of Schenectady is most favorable for an Engineering School. The city is on the Mohawk river and is intersected by several rail roads and the Erie canal. These necessitate many bridges and other works of interest to the Engineering student. There are also extensive Locomotive Works, Machine Shops and Foundries; all of which afford special advantages for examination and study.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must present testimonials of good moral character, and must be at least sixteen years of age.

They must be thoroughly prepared in Arithmetic, Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon) Geometry, (Davies' Legendre) Trigonometry, and the execution and demonstration of the first seventy problems of Mahan's Industrial Drawing.

Readiness in the common operations of Arithmetic (particularly mental calculation, cancellation and decimals), and perfect familiarity with the elements of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, are indispensable preliminaries for commencing the course with advantage. Previous practice in writing rapidly from dictation, and in making abstracts of lectures is very desirable.

Students not fully prepared to enter the Civil Engineering Department, can pursue their preliminary studies in the Academical Department of the College. The requirements for admission into the freshman class are Arithmetic, Algebra to equations of the second degree, five books of Geometry (Davies' Legendre), English Grammar, and Modern Geography. Those who enter the freshman class are prepared to enter the Engineering Course the third term of the sophomore year.

Students may enter at any point of the course for which they are prepared.

Any studies of the course may be taken separately by those qualified to pursue them profitably.

EXPENSES.

The charges for instruction and use of instruments, are $30 per term. Graduation fee, including Diploma, $10. The College bills must be paid at the beginning of each term.

Rent for rooms in the College from $5.00 to $6.50 per term, The extra charge for the Engineering students in the Laboratory comprises only the cost of materials used and apparatus broken, varying from $3.00 to $6.00 per term.

The price of board in the Clubs varies from $3.00 to $4.00 per week, and in private families from $4.00 to $5.00.

The expenses of instruction, board, lights, washing, text-books, etc., during the three terms of thirty-nine weeks, may vary in amount from $250 to $350.

Departments of Instruction.

MATHEMATICS.

PREPARATORY: In the Freshman and Sophomore years of the Scientific course, those preparing for the Civil Engineering Department, finish Algebra, commencing at Equations of the second degree; Geometry, commencing at the fifth book of Davies' Legendre; and Trigonometry, plane and spherical.

REGULAR COURSE: Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

MECHANICS.

STATICS. Parallelogram of forces; forces situated in the same plane and in different planes and applied at the same, and at different points; centre of gravity; machines; equilibrium in machines; friction.

DYNAMICS: Rectilinear motion of a material point; motion of a body upon inclined planes; motion of a material point on a given curve; simple pendulums, central forces; projectiles; measure of forces; principle of D'Alembert; moment of inertia; compound pendulum; collision of bodies; gravitation.

HYDROSTATICS. Fundamental principles; pressure due to gravity; virtual velocities; compressible fluids; equilibrium of fluids; pressure of a fluid upon the surface of the containing vessel or on any immersed surface; centre of pressure; condi-

tions of equilibrium of an immersed solid; equilibrium and stability of floating bodies; specific gravity.

Hydrodynamics. Efflux of fluids; discharge; contraction of the fluid vein; efflux through short tubes, rectangular orifices and under variable pressure; instruments and machines.

PHYSICS.

Optics. Reflection of Light, fundamental laws, mirrors, formation of images; refraction of light, laws, index of refraction, prisms, senses, formation of images; decomposition of light, spectrum, colors; dispersion of light, achromatism; the eye and optical instruments; luminous meteors; wave theory; colors of thin plates; diffraction; double refraction; phenomena and laws of polarization.

Acoustics. Velocity of sound in different media; mode of propagation; reflection and refraction of sound; musical sounds and modes of producing them; vibrating flexible bodies; harmonies; resultant tones, beats and musical intervals; motion of air in organ pipes; vibrations of rigid bodies as rods, plates, tuning forks, bells, etc. Communication of vibrations; organs of speech and of hearing.

Heat. Dilation of solid, liquid and gaseous bodies with applications to thermometric instruments, pendulums, etc; state of bodies as affected by heat; hygrometry; specific heat and modes of determining; conduction of heat; radiant heat; sources of heat; history, construction and theory of the Steam Engine.

Electricity. General facts and theories in frictional electricity; Induction and its applications; sources of electricity; atmospheric electricity and lightning conductors.

MAGNETISM. General properties of magnets; the Earth as a magnet; total horizontal and vertical intensities; magnetic moment needle as a pendulum; magnetic intensity as affected by distance; action of magnets in different positions on each other; Terrestrial magnetism; determination of magnetic inclination, declination and intensity; relative and absolute intensity; construction of magnets, lifting powers, etc.

GALVANISM. Theories of dynamic Electricity; different forms of galvanic batteries; statical, calorific, luminous and chemical effects; laws and measurements of resistance; Ohm's Theory.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. Ampere's Theory; Electro magnets, Telegraph; mutual action of currents and resulting motions; induced currents of different orders; currents induced by atmospheric electricity.

Magneto-Electricity, Thermo-Electricity, Animal Electricity.

Full experimental illustrations of all these subjects.

ASTRONOMY.

Spherical Astronomy, Theory of Astronomical Instruments, and Physical Astronomy.

The students are also given a practical course in Astronomical surveying and location, comprising the determination of time, latitude and longitude, and the location of meridians, parallels, great circles and rhumb lines.

CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY & METALURGY.

The recitations in Chemistry extend through two terms. In addition to this, the students receive Laboratory instruction. They are taught by means of qualitative Analysis and exercise in the use of the blow pipe, to determine the constitution of

the useful minerals. Their knowledge of these minerals is increased by a course in determinative mineralogy in which use is made of the celebrated Wheatley Collection, and a complete set of crystal models. As far as practicable the operations of industrial chemistry are carried out. Students are taught to tin, zinc, and gild iron; to electro plate with gold, silver, copper and nickel; to form the various Sulpho compounds from pyrites: to burn plaster, lime and cements and to analyze and test their efficacy: to make and examine the most important alloys: to estimate clays for building, and fire brick, and for the manufacture of porcelain: to analyze fuels, slags and fluxes.

The student is required to go through with a thorough course in assaying, treating ores of lead, silver, copper, mercury and gold. Attached to the Laboratory is a library of Technological books always open to the students for reference.

Detached from the Laboratory is a photographic room with skylight printing room, etc., and instruction is given by a practical photographer.

GEOLOGY.

Instruction in Geology is given during the second term of the senior year, in a series of recitations and lectures from 60 to 70 in number.

Lithological Geology. The attention of the student is first directed to a carefully identified series of specimens, and the methods and tests used in identification are given. Then unnamed specimens are given him, the nature and constitution of which he is expected to determine by comparison and by application of the proper tests.

Paleontology. By the examination on the part of the student of fossils especially characteristic of the principal formations, and by lectures the attempt is made to familiarize the

mind with the more important forms of extinct animal and vegetable life. The conditions favorable and unfavorable to the preservation of such forms in the rocks, are also considered. Facilities for special study of Paleontology are placed at the disposal of the student without extra charge.

Historical Geology, including the different conditions under which the rock masses occur, the order of the succession of the formations in time, etc.

Dynamical Geology. The nature and origin of coal, peat, coral reefs, salt; the action of water in erosion, transportation etc.; of frozen water, glaciers, icebergs; the various theories of volcanic action; earthquakes and the origin of mountains; metamorphisms; veins, etc.

DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

In the last term of the preparatory course the student is instructed in the use of drawing instruments and the construction of geometrical problems:

In the first term of the regular course, conventional colors, freehand drawing and drawing in plan, elevation and section. The drawings are made from models and from engineering structures:

In the second term, descriptive Geometry (orthographical projection): The drawings of intersections, developments, etc., are from Schroeder's models, the Paris Polytechnic School models of intersections and the Olivier models:

In the third term, Spherical Projections; One Plane Descriptive Geometry with drawings from models of Vauban's system of Fortifications; and the application of Descriptive Geometry to Stone Cutting with drawings from the stereotomy models of the Paris Polytechnic school;

In the fourth term, Oblique Projections (Isometrical, Military and Mechanical): Shades and Shadows; Topographical Drawing, comprising methods of representing the relief of ground by contour lines, hatchings and shades from vertical and oblique light: Bardin's models of the various forms of ground are used to illustrate the subject:

In the fifth term, Machine Drawing and Bridge Drawing from models and specifications:

In the sixth term, Natural Perspective.

ENGINEERING.

SURVEYING: Land Surveying with chain alone, chain and compass, transit, theodolite, plane-table and solar compass; Mining Surveying; Hydrographical Surveying; Topographical Surveying, Geodetic Surveying; and Astronomical Surveying and Location.

LEVELING with the plumb-line level, water level and spirit level; Angular Leveling; and Barometric Leveling.

MENSURATION of engineering structures.

ROAD ENGINEERING: comprising the reconnaissance, location and construction of common roads and rail roads; the improvement of the surface of common roads — graveling, McAdamizing, paving, planking, etc.; the construction of rail roads, including earthwork, mechanical structures, superstructure and equipment.

ENGINEERING STATICS: Statical Forces, weights of bodies, fluid pressure, semi-fluids, heat, cold, animal force, etc; Dynamical Forces, solids in motion, impact, pile driving, waves, wind, etc.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS: data and formulas for calculating the resistance of materials to extension, compression, torsion, bending and breaking.

STABILITY OF STRUCTURES: data and formulas for calculating the resistance of frames, roofs, bridges, retain in walls, arches, etc., to giving way by dislocation, overturning, sliding, etc.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION: Materials, foundations, masonry, carpentry, etc.

BRIDGE ENGINEERING: Plans and calculations of the forms and dimensions of bridges of wood, iron and stone. A working model of a bridge, in which the strains at various points are shown by a Dynamometer, illustrates the identity of the results of theory and experiment.

WATER ENGINEERING: Hydraulic formulas, the supply of water for towns and for irrigation, the removal of water by drainage and sewerage, canals, the improvement of river navigation, harbors, sea coasts, etc.

Agricultural Engineering.
Sanitary Engineering.

FIELD WORK.

The instruction is made as practical as possible. The students have constant practice in the field whenever the weather will permit. The field work in the first term consists in Land Surveying with the compass and chain, etc.; in the second term, Triangular and Trilinear Surveying, and the use of the transit, solar compass and plane table; in the fourth term, Common, Trigonometric and Barometric Leveling, and the use of the spirit-level, water-level, theodolite and barometer; in the fifth term, Road Engineering, comprising the reconnaissance and location of a line of road, leveling the line, running curves, staking out side slopes and foundation pits, etc. The corps for road engineering is regularly formed, and each student takes in turn the position of flagman, chainman, rodman, leveler and

transitman; in the sixth term Astronomical Surveying and Location, and the use of the sextant.

VOLUNTARY STUDIES.

Any of the studies of the Classical and Scientific Courses of the College can be taken by the Engineering students without extra charge. Many avail themselves of this opportunity for special study in Modern Languages, Natural History, Mental and Moral Science, etc.

For courses of study see general College Catalogue.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

The department is fully supplied with field instruments of the best description, comprising Transits, Surveyors' Compass, Prismatic Compass, Burnier's Compass, Solar Compass, Y Levels, the Levels of Troughton, Egault, Lenoir and Burnier; Plane Table, Sextant, Octant, Mountain Barometers, Aneroid Barometer and a Chronometer.

The extensive private collection of models and instruments, belonging to the late Professor Gillespie, having been purchased for the department; making the entire collection the most complete in the country.

The collection of models in Descriptive Geometry and Stereotomy is very complete. The following are some of the most important;

The Olivier Collection: This consists of about fifty models, representing the most important and complicated ruled-surfaces of descriptive geometry, particularly warped or twisted surfaces. Their directrices are represented by brass bars, straight or curved, to which are attached silk threads representing the elements, or successive positions of the generatrices of the sur-

faces. Each of these threads has a weight suspended by it so as always to make it a straight line. These weights are contained in boxes sustaining the directrices and their standards. The bars are movable in various directions, carrying with them the threads still stretched straight by the weights in every position they may take; so that the forms and natures of the surfaces which they constitute are continually changing, while they always remain ruled-surfaces. In this way a plane is transformed into a paraboloid, a cylinder into a hyperboloid, etc.

These models were invented by the lamented Theodore Olivier, while professor of descriptive geometry at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, in Paris. One set of them is now deposited there, and a second is in the Conservatory of Madrid. Copies of some of them are to be found in most of the polytechnic schools of Germany. The Union College set is the original collection of the inventor, having been made in part by his own hands, and after his death in 1853, retained by his widow till bought from her by Professor Gillespie, in 1855. It is more complete than that in the Paris *Conservatoire*. It may be worth noticing that the silvered plates on the boxes, reading, "*Inventé par* Theodore Olivier," etc., were added by Madame Olivier, after the purchase, at her own expense, as a tribute to the memory of her husband; her own words being "*Je tenais à ce que chaque instrument portât le nom du savant dont la reputation passera à la posterité.*"

Among the most remarkable peculiarities of these models is their experimental demonstration of various important theorems of Higher Geometry; as also their suggestion of greatly enlarged views of the near relationship of seemingly dissimilar geometrical forms, if not their essential identity; since the movements which the various parts admit, cause one surface gradually to pass into another as in a dissolving view; so that, for example, a plane is seen to be only a particular case, or limit, of a hyperbolic

paraboloid; a cylinder and a cone to be only extreme cases of a hyperboloid of one sheet, etc.

At the same time the singular beauty of form and color which the models possess, arouses the admiration of those entirely ignorant of their mathematical attractions.

Prof. *Bardin's* (Paris) plaster models (seventy) of the INTERSECTIONS of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones, etc.;

Schroeder's (Darmstadt) models (twenty) of elementary DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. The planes of projection are in wood, and the lines and surfaces in metal; models illustrating Shades and Shadows.

STONE CUTTING models (twenty) in plaster, selected from those of *L'Ecole Polytechnique*, Paris;

Prof. *Bardin's* models (ten) in plaster, of OBLIQUE ARCHES.

Groined and cloistered arch models (ten) in wood and plaster. Models of structures in stone, consisting of bridges, culverts, etc.

Winding stair models in wood and plaster. Full sized models of voussoirs and skew-backs of an oblique arch.

MODELS IN TOPOGRAPHY: French and German plaster models, giving all the different forms of ground, accompanied by topographical drawings showing how to represent these forms by contour lines, hatchings and shades from vertical and oblique light; Models and Maps in Colored Topography; A large Model of Mont Cenis Pass, showing the wagon road and contour lines.

ARCHITECTURE: Models of the five orders of Architecture from *L'Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris; Portals; Stairs; Roofs; Walls; Buttresses; Domes, etc.

ENGINEERING; Schroeder's models of joints, brick bonds etc.; spur wheels, bevel wheels; cranes; pile driver; various forms of water wheels; pumps; cylinders; valves, eccentrics, etc.; steam engines.

Casts of St. Venant's models showing the changes of form in bodies subjected to flexure. Full sized model of the liquid vein measured by Poncelet and Lesbros.

Models of Bridges on various systems, comprising truss, suspension, tubular and arch bridges; Doyné's Dynamometer Bridge model, showing by means of a Dynamometer the strains at different points; models of roof trusses, arranged for using the Dynamometer to show the different stresses.

Models of Fortifications, illustrating Vauban's system; shot, shell, etc.

Models of Culverts, Piers, Abutments, Culvert Heads, Recess Pool, Wing Walls, Rail Sections, etc.

Important additions have been made to the apparatus for illustrating several branches of Natural Philosophy.

The following are the principal ones.

In Electricity: Thompson's divided ring electrometer and reflecting galvanometer; Wheatstone's bridge; British Association standard unit of resistance; positive and negative electrophorus; Holtz machine, by Ruhmkorff; Grove's galvanic battery of 40 elements; small induction coil, giving spark of 2 inches, by Ruhmkorff; large coil with interruptor giving spark of 17 inches; battery of 4 jars *en cascade* for the large coil; Chester battery of 8 large elements; Bunsen galvanic battery of 60 elements; Foucault's electric lamp; collection of Geissler tubes; magneto-electric machine; Morse register, and relay magnet; Gaugain's tangent compass; Lamont's electrometer for atmospheric electricity; pile of Zamboni; large thermo-electric pile of 36 elements according to Marcus's method of construction; jar with movable coatings; apparatus for piercing glass with electricity.

In Magnetism: Lamont's magnetic theodolite for determining the absolute intensity; additions to the theodolite for finding

the absolute declination; dipping needle for observations; Magnetic engines.

In Light: Porte lumiere; Duboscq's magic lantern, adapted to the use of either the electric or lime light; Marcey's sciopticon; complete photographic apparatus; circle for demonstrating the laws of reflection, refraction, polarization, etc.; Duboscq's apparatus for projecting upon a screen all the phenomena of double refraction and polarization; solar microscope with collection of objects; prism for the limiting angle; equilateral flint glass prism; hollow prism with compartment for different liquids; polyprism; mounted achromatic lens; three bisulphide of carbon lenses; total reflection fountain; spectroscopes.

In Heat: Ruhmkorff's thermoelectric multiplier and pile; line pile for showing calorific spectrum; collection of plates for diathermancy; apparatus of Despretz for conduction; apparatus of Gay Lussac for tension of vapors; apparatus of Senarmont for the conduction of heat in crystals; thermometer with reservoir; weight thermometer; wet bulb hygrometer; Breguet's metallic thermometer; differential thermometer; apparatus of Tralles for maximum density of water; set of balls of different metals for specific heat; fire syringes of brass and of glass; Regnault's hypsometer, and hygrometer; Wollaston's eryophorus.

In Acoustics. — From König of Paris: Mouth pieces of several instruments; model of locomotive whistle; set of 10 diapasons with resonant cases; set of 19 Helmholtz resonators; double sirene of Helmholtz; five diapasons with resonators for the vowel sounds; large soufflerie for organ pipes and sirene; sixty-four organ pipes for demonstrating theory of vibrating air columns; sonometer with eight cords; apparatus of Melde for vibrating cords; König's new apparatus for interference, shown by manometric flames; sets of plates for acoustic figures; ear and speaking trumpets; Dr. Auzoux's models of the ear and

the larynx; wire coil for showing the mode in which both light and sound waves are propagated, presented by Blake Brothers, of New Haven, Conn.; apparatus of Lissajou's for showing vibrations by both the optical and graphical methods; Wheatstone's Kaleidophone and wave apparatus; Schaffgotsch's apparatus; Quincke's apparatus for measuring wave length.

In Pneumatics: Air pumps with their apparatus; Magdeburg hemispheres and planes; apparatus for compressing air; apparatus for proving Mariotte's law.

In Statics and Dynamics: Mechanical powers; Atwood's machine; whirling table; pendulums, etc.

In Hydrostatics and Hydraulics: Hydrostatic bellows and press; hydrometers; Pascal's vases; Mariotte's flask; Prony's floater; apparatus for demonstrating the laws of spouting fluids; models of different forms of fountains; hydraulic ram; models of various forms of pumps; models of water wheels.

For precise Measurements: Steel scales of English and French measures; graduated vessels of various measures and volumes; balances by Becker and other makers; Spherometer by Buff and Berger; Wollaston's goniometer; Theodolites, etc.

COLLECTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

In Mineralogy: The Wheatley Collection contains nearly 4000 specimens of minerals the result of the labors of Charles M. Wheatley. All of these have been labeled according to the nomenclature and order adopted by Dana. They are without exception open at all times to the students. They furnish an admirable means of practical illustration in Mineralogy, the mineralogical recitation room being connected with the large

hall. Among the rare and valuable specimens are those of Anglesite, Cerusite, Mimetine and Calcopyrite, which in American specimens are only equalled by those in the British Museum. The specimens of Pennsylvania pyromorphite are unequalled in any other collection. There are also many fine specimens representing the noble metals from all parts of the world. There are very few known species of minerals of which the collection does not contain some specimens.

In addition to this there is a large series of unlabeled specimens for crystalographic and blow pipe examination.

In Metallurgy: The College possesses a suite of ores of the useful metals comprising over 1000 specimens. These have been arranged to illustrate their mode of occurrence and geographical distribution. In addition are the fluxes, fuels, etc., used in obtaining the metals from the ores, together with the slags and metals themselves in various forms. There is a large number of models and drawings of stacks, furnaces, etc. Also suites of specimens of wood, charcoal, mineral coal, peat, etc., both for actual examination and for physical inspection, also specimens of most of the useful alloys.

In Industrial Chemistry: A large number of specimens of the materials used in the manufacture of the mineral and some of the organic acids. The crude products themselves and the materials used in the manufacture of the Alkalies; soaps, matches; black lead; candles; petroleum products; linseed, olive, castor, cotton seed and other oils; paper; porcelain; glass; fire and building brick; mortar and cements; beet and cane sugars; white lead and other paints; etc., etc.

In Agricultural Chemistry: For the study of this branch of chemistry the College has a large suite of specimens of manures natural and commercial, together with the apparatus for their analysis and also the analysis of soils.

The Chemical Laboratory is well furnished with apparatus for work both in analytical and manufacturing chemistry.

MAPS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

This collection embraces a large number of maps, plates, profiles, topographical drawings and spherical projections; about five thousand engravings, lithographs, photographs and detail drawings of Engineering and Architectural Structures; working drawing of machines, bridges, buildings, etc.

LIBRARY.

The students have the use of the College and Society Libraries. A large room has been elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of the Library, so that students can have access to it at all times for consultation. It has received extensive and valuable additions by the purchase of the Engineering and Scientific Library belonging to the late Professor Gillespie. A recent endowment of twenty thousand dollars puts the Library on an independent foundation, so that it will be kept up with the advance of science.

READING ROOM.

The Gillespie Club, a Society of Engineers, have a reading room well supplied with Newspapers, Magazines and the principal Engineering and Scientific Journals.

DEGREE.

At the beginning of the last term of the course, students who are candidates for a diploma are required to undergo a written examination on the leading points of all their preceding studies.

Those who pass it satisfactorily (and complete similarly the remainder of the course), receive a diploma conferring the degree of "Civil Engineer" (C. E.), and it is intended that this diploma shall be a guaranty of more than average ability and industry. The others receive certificates proportioned to what they have done, both as to quantity and quality.

Graduates in this course who may choose to continue their studies another term, will receive directions and supervision from the Professor without fee, and can employ their time with great profit in the continuation and development of various useful subjects of investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Civil Engineering course is completed in two years, beginning with the Summer term, or College third term, about April 1st, and ending about the last week in March, in time for its students to join parties then beginning the field work of the season.

Each year is divided into three terms of an average length of thirteen weeks.

The subjects of the course are so arranged as to harmonize them with the terms of College, and the seasons of the year suitable to field work or otherwise. The course is also so arranged and subdivided, that the more popular topics and the more specially technical ones come at different times; so that those students who desire merely a general knowledge of Civil Engineering, as a part of a liberal education, and those who wish to study it professionally, can each be suitably accommodated. The instruction is also given at different hours from those of the regular recitations, so as to prevent any interference, and to enable its special students to pursue collaterally such of the regular studies as they are found to require.

Those desiring a broader course of study than the technical and practical studies of the Civil Engineering course alone, and wishing to include more of Physics, Natural History, Modern Languages and Mental and Moral Science, can enter the regular Scientific course[1] of the College, and by extra labor combine the two courses by making them overlap, distributing the extra studies of the first four terms of the Engineering course over the last seven terms of the regular scientific course, and then completing the C. E. course in two terms after graduating.

Students who take only the Special Engineering course have the privilege of attending any of the regular College courses on collateral subjects. They are earnestly advised, if their bodily and mental strength will permit, to combine with it the modern languages and the physical science of the regular course, including more or less Chemical practice in the Analytical Laboratory. But, if their time will allow, their best plan is to enter as Regular Scientific Students, and to pursue the complete course indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Architectural Students will find a large part of this course (particularly the Draughting, Mensuration, Stereotomy, Strength and Stability, etc.), adapted to their requirements.

For catalogues or for special information address C. Staley, Schenectady, N. Y.

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[1] For catalogues and information concerning the Scientific and Classical courses, address E. M. Jenkins, Registrar.

Calendar.

1874.

April 6-7.

Monday and Tuesday — Examination for Admission.

April 8.

Wednesday — Summer Term Begins.

June 23.

Tuesday — Alumni Day, Meeting of the Engineers' Association.

June 24.

Wednesday — Commencement.

September 16.

Wednesday — Fall Term Begins.

1875.

January 6.

Wednesday — Winter Term Begins.

Course of Studies.

ARRANGED BY TERMS.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

Arithmetic (Davies' University, or an equivalent).
Algebra complete ; or in 1st and 2d terms Freshman.
Geometry complete ; or in 3d term Freshman.
Trigonometry (Plane and Spherical) ; or in 1st Term Sophomore.
Geometrical Drawing (Mahan 70 Problems) ; or in 2d term Sophomore.

REGULAR COURSE.

First Year Students.

SUMMER TERM.

Statics and Dynamics ..... *Jackson*
Analytical Geometry..... *Davies*
Land Surveying ; by chain and compass, etc., with field practice, mapping and calculations. Parts I, II, III..... *Gillespie*
Drawing from models, etc., by perpendicular projection ; or Plans, Elevations and Sections. Conventional colors.

AUTUMN TERM.

Mechanical work, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics.. *Jackson*
Descriptive Geometry..... *Church*
Surveying ; with Transit, Theodolite, and Plane Table, with field practice, plats, and calculations (Parts IV–XII)..... *Gillespie*
Calculations ; rapid, accurate and approximate..... *Lectures*
English Literature.
French and German.

WINTER TERM.

Heat, Steam Engine, Meteorology, Electricity..... *Foster*
Descriptive { "One Plane,"..... *Mahan*
Geometry, { Spherical Projections..... *Church*
Mensuration of Engineering Structures — Notes and calculations .... *Lectures*
Stereotomy (constructions in stone cutting, etc.) ; illustrated by the models of the Paris Polytechnic School, and Prof. Bardin's models of the Skew Arch..... *Mahan and Lectures*

Calculus — differential and integral..... .....*Davies*
Drawing, Shades and Shadows.
French and German.

Second year Students.

SUMMER TERM.

Acoustics, Magnetism, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism.....*Foster*
Analytical Mechanics.....*Boucharlat*
Chemistry.....*Cook*
Leveling (Common, Trigonometric and Barometric); Topography; the Sextant and other Reflecting Instruments; Underground, Water and Military Surveying.....*Gillespie*
The Strength of Materials .....*Gillespie*
Drawing; Oblique Projections; including Mechanical, Military and Isometrical Perspective.
English Language.
French and German.

AUTUMN TERM.

Optics, Wave theory of light and radiant Heat.....*Jackson*
The Stability of Structures .....*Gillespie*
Road Engineering; comprising the location, leveling, staking out, mapping and calculation of a line of railroad *Gillespie, Henck and Lectures*
Practical Chemistry; Laboratory practice.
Higher Surveying — Geodesy; Practical Astronomy; Spherical and Astronomical Mapping and Navigation.....*Lectures*
Machine Drawing.
French and German.

WINTER TERM.

Astronomy..... ....*Gummere*
Geology ..... . *Dana*
General Construction; Materials, Foundations, Masonry, etc.....
Mahan and Lectures
Bridge Engineering.....*Whipple and Lectures*
Water Engineering.. .....*Mahan, Burnell, and Lectures*
Agricultural and Sanitary Engineering.....*Lectures*
Drawing; Natural Prospective.
French and German.

Final Examination.

Engineers' Association.

SQUIRE WHIPPLE, C. E.,	*President.*
JAMES ARCHIBALD, C. E.,	*Vice President.*
WILLIAM H. CASE, C. E.,	*Treasurer.*
WILLIAM J. KEEP, C. E.,	*Secretary.*
MAJ. T. B. BROOKS, C. E.,	*Curators of the Engineering School.*
CHARLES E. DANA, C. E.,	
JOHN CANTINE, C. E.,	

Albany Medical College.

Trustees.

IRA HARRIS, - - - - - - - PRESIDENT.
AMASA J. PARKER, - - - - - - VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE DEXTER, - - - - - - TREAS'R AND SEC'Y.

ROBERT H. PRUYN,	THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
BRADFORD R. WOOD,	E. N. POTTER,
HENRY H. MARTIN,	ORLANDO MEADS,
S. H. RANSOM,	JOHN F. RATHBONE,
ISAAC W. VOSBURGH,	GEORGE B. STEELE,
ERASTUS D. PALMER,	CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN,
CHARLES B. LANSING,	A. VAN SANTVOORD,
JOSEPH H. RAMSEY,	ALBION RANSOM,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,	CLARENCE RATHBONE,
THOMAS McELROY,	S. O. SHEPARD,

MAYOR and RECORDER, *Ex-officio.*

Curators.

PETER McNAUGHTON, M.D., S. H. FREEMAN, M.D.,
A. M. VEDDER, M.D., Schenectady.

Graduates of the College are requested to furnish the Registrar with their Postoffice address.

Faculty.

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D.D.,
President of the University.

JAMES McNAUGHTON, M.D., President Medical Faculty,
Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

HON. IRA HARRIS, LL.D., President Board of Trustees,
Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D.,
Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M.D., LL.D., New York City,
Prof. of Diseases of Women.

WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, M.D., Troy, N. Y.,
Prof. of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Children.

MEREDITH CLYMER, M.D., New York City,
Prof. of Diseases of the Nervous System, and of the Mind.

JOHN V. LANSING, M.D.,
Prof. of Clinical Medicine, and General Pathology. Registrar.

HENRY R. HASKINS, M.D.,
Prof. of Anatomy.

GEORGE T. STEVENS, M.D.,
Prof. of Physiology and Ophthalmology.

MAURICE PERKINS, A.M., M.D., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.

WILLIS G. TUCKER, M.D.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica and Assistant Prof. of Chemistry.

WILLIAM HAILES, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Pathological Anatom

HENRY MARCH, M.D.,
Curator of Museum.

Medical College.

LECTURE TERM BEGINS SEPT. 1, 1874, ENDS JAN. 19, 1875.

The Albany Medical College forms now the Medical Department of Union University. This new relation assumed in 1873, by virtue of appropriate legislative action, and the concurrence of the several Boards of Trustees of the Law and Medical Schools and the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and of Union College at Schenectady, will, it is believed, add to the completeness and efficiency of each of these educational and scientific institutions.

The principle underlying this union is that each institution shall seek "to advance the well being of all, and all to coöperate for the well being of each."

Its legitimate result, so far as regards this College, will be growth, enlarged facilities for instruction, and abundant opportunities for a complete and thorough medical education.

LOCATION.

It is evident that for the successful working of Medical Schools they should be located in large cities. In this respect Albany affords advantages not surpassed by any other city. It is easily accessible by numerous converging railroads; its population numbers nearly 100,000, and its manufacturing establishments are numerous and extensive. In so large and busy a city

there is never any lack of material for the illustration of clinical medicine, surgery or practical anatomy.

HOSPITAL ADVANTAGES.

No medical institution is complete without the facilities which a large hospital affords for the study and observation of disease in all its forms and stages.

The Albany Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Dispensary are in close proximity to the College, and by regulation of their governing boards, are made available for clinical purposes to all its students.

Three or more Clinical Lectures are given weekly and all the surgical operations of importance are performed before the class in the admirably lighted amphitheatre of the hospital.

The Faculty are well aware of the value of Clinical Instruction to the medical student and endeavor to make this an especial feature of the course.

A large addition has been made during the past year to the Hospital building and it now provides beds for 150 patients. Over 4000 cases were treated at the Dispensary and over 500 cases at the Eye and Ear Infirmary during the past year.

The appointments to positions in the Hospital as house physician and surgeon and assistant and apothecary are annually made and are competed for by members of the graduating class.

COLLEGE BUILDING, MUSEUM, ETC.

The College building, situated on Eagle street, is a fine, large edifice, well appointed in its lecture rooms, chemical laboratory dissecting rooms and library.

The Museum is especially rich in its anatomical preparations. It contains the valuable morbid specimens accumulated by the late Dr. March, and the extensive collections of Profs. Mc-

Naughton, Armsby and Haskins. This Museum is unequalled in the variety and rarity of its Pathological specimens.

Additions are constantly made to it and it is well arranged and classified for study and illustration.

Reference may also be here made to the large collection of wax, papier maché and plaster models contained in the Museum for the illustration of comparative and human anatomy and for pathological studies.

The Library of the College contains nearly 5000 volumes and arrangements are being made for its constant increase. A portion known as the students' department is appropriated for their use during the term.

CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The working Laboratory is open during the entire year. Students are received singly or in classes for practical instruction in the various branches of Chemical Analysis and Medical Chemistry. Special opportunities are furnished in this department to those desirous of extending their knowledge in these directions.

The Laboratory is well lighted and conveniently arranged. Each student has a desk and chemicals for his own use, and is supplied with all necessary apparatus. During the lecture course the Laboratory classes are so arranged as not to interfere with the lectures and other college exercises.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

Great attention is paid to the study of Anatomy and the utmost efforts are made to keep the dissecting rooms abundantly supplied with material. All legitimate work in this department, such as the making of postmortem examinations — the injection of cadavers for preservation — the injection of minute tissues

for microscopical studies — the mounting of skeletons and the preparation of dry specimens is taught and exhibited under the direction of the Professor in this department, and the Demonstrator.

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of the Faculty is to make the course practical, useful and scientific. It does this by combining with didactic lectures, clinical lectures, recitations, practical work in the laboratory and dissecting room and by the examination and diagnosis by students of cases assigned them and by reports and criticisms of the same by the class and the professors.

The study of minute anatomy in the first instance by microscopes is aided by illustrations before the class by means of improved cameras with oxyhydrogen lights. A photographic gallery has recently been erected and furnished, connected with the Hospital, in which specimens of healthy and morbid minute tissues are photographed from nature upon glass and subsequently used for class illustrations. A set of Dr. Woodward's celebrated slides, made at the United States Army Medical Museum, Washington, has been added to the already large collection now in possession of the College.

TEXT BOOKS.

The student is recommended, for the better appreciation of lectures and as forming the nucleus of his future library, to provide himself with at least one good text book in each department; the following are suggested:

SURGERY.— *Gross*, *Erichsen*, *Druitt*, *Holmes*, *Hamilton*.
ANATOMY.— *Gray*, *Wilson*, *Stricker*, *Green*.
THEORY AND PRACTICE.— *Flint*, *Roberts*, *Watson*, *Niemeyer*.

CHEMISTRY.— *Attfield*, *Bloxam*, *Cooke*, *Odling*.

MATERIA MEDICA.— *Ringer*, *Stillé*, *Headland*, *Biddle*, *U. S. Dispensatory*.

OBSTETRICS.— *Hodge*, *Caseaux*, *Byford*.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.— *Thomas*, *Peaslee*, *Hewitt*, *Wells*.

DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.— *Clymer*, *Mitchell*, *Jackson*.

PHYSIOLOGY.— *Dalton*, *Marshall*, *Huxley*.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.— *Taylor*, *Wharton & Stillé*.

FEES AND REGULATIONS.

The matriculation fee is $5.00. The fee for a full course of one year, $100. Perpetual ticket $150. Demonstrator's ticket $5. Laboratory ticket $10.

The graduation fee is $25, which must be paid to the Registrar before the candidate can be admitted to an examination.

Students are requested to register their names in the *album* of the College, and take out the tickets, with as little delay as possible after their arrival in the city.

Students who have attended two full courses of lectures at other medical institutions will be required to pay $25, and the matriculation fee.

Students who have attended two full courses of lectures at this College will be required to pay only the matriculation fee.

Graduates of this institution have perpetual free admission. Graduates of other medical schools will be admitted by paying the matriculation fee.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and exhibit certificates from a physician or surgeon, duly authorized by law to practice his profession, that he has studied medicine and surgery under his instructions during a term of three years.

He must have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which must have been at this institution.

He must be of good moral character.

He must deliver to the Registrar, six weeks before the end of the term, a Thesis, written by himself, on some medical subject, and be prepared to defend it at his examination.

He must pass a satisfactory examination in the several branches of medicine and surgery.

Final examinations will be conducted chiefly in writing, by a series of questions on the different branches taught, and are intended to be thorough but just to the student.

Regular and punctual attendance is required, and certificates of actual attendance, only, given at the end of the term.

PRIZES.

Two prizes have been instituted during the present year and are hereby announced as follows:

I. The Alumni Association Prize of thirty dollars Anatomical or Surgical preparation, to be deposited in the Musem of the College.

II. The Faculty Prize of thirty dollars for the best thesis.

LECTURE TERMS.

The regular term or course of lectures in the Albany Medical College begins on the first Tuesday of September in each year and continues twenty weeks.

Five or more lectures are given daily during the term with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. Medical and Ophthalmic Cliniques are held each Wednesday at the Hospital and a general Surgical Clinique each Saturday morning.

SPRING TERM.

For the purpose of affording students still greater facilities and increased opportunities for the study of medicine, the Faculty announce that they have instituted a spring course of lectures at the College and Hospital to begin on the first Tuesday of March and to continue eight weeks.

Two or more lectures will be given daily and the usual cliniques will be continued. Attendance upon this spring term is optional with the student. Those not holding perpetual tickets will be required to pay a fee of $5, which is intended to meet the incidental expenses attending the same. Laboratory and dissecting room studies can be pursued with great advantage during the spring term and special subjects of a practical character which could not well be introduced in the regular course will be treated of and studied.

It is believed that the spring course hereby announced will be profitable to the student.

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

The expenses of living in Albany are about the same as in other cities of equal size; good board can be obtained at from $4 to $6 per week, other expenses must of course depend upon the habits of the student.

JOHN V. LANSING, M.D.,
Registrar,
Albany, N. Y.

January, 1874.

Students of 1873-4.

Names.	State.	Preceptor.
Armstrong, Milton N.,	N. J.,	*Dr. John C. Johnson.*
Atkins, Edwd. B.,	N. Y.,	*Drs. S. M. and J. L. Van Alstyne.*
Babcock, Marvin,	N. Y.,	*Drs. S. Corlis and Cipperly.*
Bailey, Wm. C.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Timothy E. Wilcox.*
Bayley, Chas. W.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. John A. Wilber.*
Baynes, Joseph T.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Wm. T. Baynes.*
Beard, Franklin T.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. John Van Alstyne.*
Bedell, Caleb C.,	N. Y.,	*Drs. L. E. Whitney and C. Devol.*
Boudrais, Louis,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Boudrais.*
Buffinton, Chas. E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. J. M. Bigelow.*
Carmichael, Jno. H.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. J. M. Bigelow and Dr. C. J. Peck.*
Colburn, Joseph E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. O. McFadden.*
Collins, David E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. H. M. Paine.*
Cone, Dwight E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Frank D. Beebe.*
Cook, Daniel H.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. J. M. Bigelow.*
Corbin, Ernest A.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. A. Van Derveer.*
Cox, Truman H.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. S. R. Millington.*
Crandall, Chas. E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. T. E. Parkman.*
Davis, Martin H.,	Pa.,	*Dr. J. Milton Shields.*
Dennis, Frank H.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. A. Van Derveer.*
Dickinson, Geo. F.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. H. R. Haskins.*
Draper, Eugene M.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. H. J. Maben.*
Ecker, Cyrus,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Jno. Hotaling.*
Edwards, Fred.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. S. W. Deane.*
Elmendorf, Geo. E.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. D. S. Eckler.*
Emerson, Geo,	N. Y.,	*Dr. C. Chamberlain.*
Evarts, Herman C.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Wm. Nisbet and J. F. Cleveland.*
Fairbanks, Alex. W.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. D. G. and L. C. Dodge.*
Fellows, Harris J.,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Graveline.*
Filkins, Edw. V. 2d,	N. Y.,	*Dr. T. D. Crothers.*
Frame, S. Wright,	N. Y.,	*Dr. Bigelow and Dr. L. E. Frame.*

FRASIER, CHAS. K., ... N. Y., { *Dr. Armsby and Dr. D. Fraiser.*
GILES, HENRY W.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Armsby.*
GOESSLING, FRED., M.D., ... N. Y.,
GEOGHAN, WM. JR.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Wm. Geoghan.*
HASBROUCK, CORNELIUS J.,.. N. Y., { *Dr. J. M. Bigelow and P. Neher.*
HAYS, WM. N., ... N. Y., *Dr. Armsby.*
HAYS, ROBERT T.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Chas. C. Murphy.*
HERRINGTON, HIRAM T.,... N. Y., *Dr. H. R. Haskins.*
HOYT, EDWIN S.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Edwin Barnes.*
HULL, ALONZO E.,..... N. Y., *Albany Medical College.*
HULL, HENRY V.,..... N. Y., { *Dr. A. Van Derveer and Drs. Fredenburgh and Mosher.*
HUGHES, DAVID,..... N. Y., *Dr. Wm. Russell.*
JOHNSTON, BRAYTON A.,..... N. Y., *Dr. S. S. Ford.*
KENYON, DWIGHT R., ... N. Y., *Dr. E. M. West.*
KERSHAW, JAMES B.,..... N. Y., *Dr. W. G. Tucker.*
LANSING, JOS. MCC., ... N. Y., *Dr. Armsby.*
LENT, ISAAC H., ... N. Y., { *Dr. Van Derveer and Dr. T. Burton.*
MALTBY, WM. A., ... N. Y., { *Drs. I. Pundy and Wm. L. Apply.*
MATHEWS, ANDREW,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. E. Norwood.*
MEAD, JASPER JR.,.. ..... N. Y., *Dr. F. G. Mosher.*
MERENESS, HENRY E., ... N. Y., *Dr. Armsby.*
MERRITT, GEO. D.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Geo. Merritt.*
METCALF, JOHN E., ... N. Y., *Drs. L. Cross and F. P. Wheeler.*
MILLER, HORACE C.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Ten Eyck.*
MONTGOMERY, CHAS. T.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Thomas E. Montgomery.*
MORRILL, LINZIE T.,..... N. Y., *Dr. A. Van Derveer.*
MURRAY, GEO. B.,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. B. Murray.*
MULFORD, EDGAR B., ... N. Y., *Dr. D. B. Vanlay.*
MYERS, OSCAR, ... N. Y., { *Dr. A. H. Hull and Dr. Van Derveer.*
MCBIRNEY, EDWARD W.,.... N. Y., { *Dr. Van Derveer and G. O. Williams.*
MCCLELLAN, MATTHEW,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. H. Armsby.*
MCGREGOR, WM. W., ... N. Y., *Dr. John Ferguson.*
MCNAUGHTON, JAS. JR., A.B., N. Y., *Dr. McNaughton.*
OLIVER, ALDEN W., ... N. Y., *Dr. D. H. Becker.*
O'REILLY, MILES J.,..... N. Y., *Dr. W. Van Rensselaer.*
OVERHISER, ELIAS A., ... N. Y., *Dr. Robt. Bell.*
PEASLEE, JOHN S.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Geo. Merritt.*

PECK, MYRON R. C.,..... N. Y., *Dr. W. H. Bailey and F. C. Curtis.*
PERRY, F. KIRTLAND,..... N. Y., *Dr. A. Van Derveer.*
PORTER, JAMES M., ... N. Y., *Dr. W. N. Curtis.*
PURPLE, WM. L., ... N. Y., *Dr. Northrup.*
QUENTEL, OSCAR,..... N. Y., *Dr. Haskins and Dr. W. A. Van Rensselaer.*
ROSENTHAL, DAVID,..... N. Y., *University Pesth.*
RULISON CYRUS M.,..... N. Y., *Dr. H. D. Ferguson.*
SHANKS, SETH G.,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. H. Armsby.*
SHIELDS, WINFIELD S.,..... Pa., *Dr. J. Milton Shields.*
SMITH, HENRY H., ... Mass., *Dr. R. Beebe.*
STERRICKER, JNO. W.,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. W. Sterricker.*
STEVENS, WM., ... N. Y., *Dr. D. S. Eckler.*
STILLMAN, JOSEPH C., ... N. Y., *Dr. A. G. Stillman.*
STILL, DAVID V., ... N. Y., *Dr. Thompson Burton.*
SWAN, CHAS. M., A. B.,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. Phillips.*
TURNER, MELVIN H., ... N. Y., *Dr. E. W. Kent.*
TICHENOR, JAMES A., ... N. Y., *Dr. Edward McKenzie.*
TRULL, EDGAR V.,..... N. Y., *Dr. G. H. Billings.*
TOWNSEND, FRANK. Jr., A. B., N .Y., *Dr. Edward R. Hun.*
TODD, JOHN B., ... N. Y., *Dr. T. J. Green.*
VAN ALLEN, GEO. L., ... N. Y., *Dr. A. Ten Eyck and Prof. Van Derveer.*
VAN COURT, DANIEL P.,. ... N. Y., *Dr. H. Clapsaddle.*
VAN DERZEE, WM. H., ... N. Y., *Dr. H. M. Paine.*
VAN VRANKEN, ADAM T., ... N. Y., *Drs. J. H. and G. H. Armsby.*
VEDDER, CHRISTIAN C., ... N. Y., *Dr. P. H. Burnapp.*
WALDO, HOWARD L.,..... N. Y., *Dr. H. M. Paine.*
WALKER, EDWIN F.,..... N. Y., *Dr. J. H. Armsby and W. H. Hailes.*
WALL, JOHN C.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Ferguson.*
WALRADT, WM. D.,..... N. Y., *Dr. Geo. Merritt.*
WHITEHORNE, HENRY B., ... N. Y., *Dr. A. M. Vedder and Dr. Stevens.*
WHITE, ALVIN,. ..... N. Y., *Dr. John Van Alstyne.*
WIGGINS, HORACE C.,..... N. J., *Dr. Joseph Hedges.*
WILSON, THOMAS,..... N. Y., *Dr. Edward Barnes.*
WHYTE, ROBT. M.,... ..... N. Y., *Dr. D. G. and L. C. Dodge.*
WOOD, J. ALDRICH, ... N. Y., *Dr. G. N. Hubbard.*
WOOD, EBEN A.,..... N, Y., *Dr. G. N. Hubbard.*
WOOD, WILLIS F., ... N. Y., *Dr. Ten Eyck.*
YOUNG, JAMES K., ... N. Y., *Dr. W. S. Young.*
YOUNG, EDWIN,..... N. Y., *Dr. F. A. Young.*

Graduates

OF THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Abbot,
James K. 1871
Adams, F. C. 1847
John S. 1855
Newton, H. 1859
Aiken, E. R. 1851
Edward 1869
Akin,
Washington 1858
Albee,
Elmore S. 1870
Alexander,
O. C. 1854
James J. 1871
Allaben,
Jas. L. 1866
Allen,
Almon N. 1845
James H. 1853
W. E. 1856
William G. 1857
Charles H. 1859
Duncan S. 1865
Henry W. 1868
Almon S. 1872
J. Emerson 1872
Almy, Henry D. 1846
Alsdorf,
David F. 1855
Andrew, R. G. 1866
Apply, Wm. W. 1870
Armsby, G. H. 1864
Armstrong, L. 1843
Arnold,
John D. 1846
J. Newton 1862
Arthur, W., Jr. 1856
Atwater, David 1841
Austin,
J. McM. 1843
Solomon W. 1854
Hervey N. 1859
Avery, Thos. S. 1847
George W. 1850
Ayres,
Gabriel D. 1853
Douglas 1865
Babbit,
Robert A. 1860
Babcock,
W. A. 1842
James L. 1850
Henry E. 1855
Marvin 1873
Bacon, Jas. G. 1860
Charles J. 1865
Bailey,
James S. 1853
William H. 1853
Wm. C. 1873
Baker, Chas. H. 1842
D. Bryan 1843
James J. 1851
Baldwin, W. L. 1863
Barber, Hiram 1847
Charles B. 1866
Barker, Geo. F. 1863
Barnard, S. P. 1853
James T. 1865
Barnes, Orson 1852
N. Rounds 1858
Edwin 1865
Barney, A. G. 1860
Reuben 1865
Barnum, D. A. 1865
Barrus, Geo. B. 1854
Barstow, H. B. 1853
Barton,
Thos. J. 1855
Bass, Edgar C. 1858
Bassett, Jared 1839
Wilson T. 1844
William 1845
George D. 1852
Bates, Henry G. 1846
Charles E. 1856
Xyris T. 1867
Baynes,
William T. 1871
Beakes,
Geo. M. 1856
Beakley, Geo. 1850
Beals, D. S. 1846
Beardsley, D. S. 1840
S. T. 1856
Beaudriau,
L. C. G. 1862
Becker, F.
John H. 1853
Isaac S. 1856
Hiram 1864
Beckett, Thos. 1861
Beebe,
Dewitt C. 1863
Beech, John H. 1841
Bell, Harvey W. 1866
Bendell,
Herman 1862
Benedict, F. H. 1868
Benjamin, 1872
George H.
Bennett, H. J. 1856
Benson,
Geo. E. 1853
Benton, Jas. D. 1857
Bidwell, P. J. 1860
Bigelow, U. G. 1843
J. M. 1870
Biggam,
W. H. 1841
Billings, A. J. 1855
Bingham, J. S. 1846
Renaldo M. 1851
Birdsall, John 1859
Blair, Myron 1842
Blake,
James A. 1868
Blaisdell, E. C. 1858
Blakeslee, A. P. 1841
Blatner, J. H. 1872
Bliss, Wm. A. 1866
Bonesteel,
W. N. 1863
Bonter, Joseph 1872
Boorn,
Henry W. 1866
Bosley, Geo. H. 1864
Bostwick, D. E. 1846
Bosworth,
G. G. 1869
Boulware, J. R. 1859
Bowen,
Elisha C. 1858
Asa B. 1868
Bower,
Horace L. 1864
Bowne,
Townsend 1872
Boyce,
Arlington 1849
Elias B. 1858
Frank M. 1872
Boynton, H. W. 1866
Bradner,
N. R. Jr. 1864
Bradford, D. S. 1866
Brady,
Robt. W. 1863
Bragg,
James D. 1867
Braman, D. W. 1853
Brett, James R. 1858
Briggs,
Jacob M. 1869
Solon 1869
Brinckerhoff,
T. S. 1856
Bristol, Chas. G. 1862
Bronson,
L., Jr., 1842
Brooks, A. J. 1860
N. G. 1861
Brower, A. G. 1860
Brown, J. B. 1844
William B. 1853
Cyrus N. 1858
Benjamin F. 1865
Ira D. 1865
William H. 1866
Joseph R. 1868
Brownell, G. H. 1839
Brummaghim,
Peter A. 1844
Brundage,
A. H. 1856
Bryant,
Chas. G. 1852
Buck,
Harmon A. 1855
Buckbee, I. I. 1841
Frank G. 1871
Bucklin, D. D. 1846
Buffington,
Chas. E. 1873
Bullard, Geo. E. 1853
Bullions, H. L. 1854
Burbeck, C. H. 1859
Burdick,
John C. 1863
Burger, A. B. 1866
Burgess, F. S. 1850
Burke, A. C. 1845
Burnham,
W. G. 1866
Burr, A. E. 1858
Burt,
Asahel, Jr. 1861
Burton,
C. V. W. 1842
William T. 1851
Matthew H. 1853
Reuben B. 1855
Bush, Wm. P. 1858
Bushnell, B. E. 1844
Bushwell, E. G. 1846
Butman,
W. C. P. 1854
Butts, Elihu 1848
Ovid L. 1866
Cady, Wm. F. 1853
Calhoun, John 1845
Cameron,
J. S. 1840
R. H. 1872

Campbell, John 1843
Augustus 1845
Capron, E. W. 1855
Carhart, G. L. 1848
Carmichael,
Jno. H. 1873
Carpenter,
C. H. 1857
Henry H. 1859
Edward A. 1869
Carr, Robert F. 1855
Carrier,
Lester R. 1859
Carson, M. R. 1857
William A. 1863
Carter,
Norris M. 1859
Cartier, Henry 1859
Case, Henry S. 1853
Daniel C. 1870
Casey,
James E. 1852
Cass, Jonathan 1855
Catlin, Chas. A. 1861
Caughell, D. M. 1858
Chadwick,
G. H. 1857
Chaffee, Heman 1854
Chamberlain,
C. H. 1870
Chambers,
T. H. 1855
William B. 1858
Champlin, H. C. 1843
Chapin, F. L. R. 1851
Chapman,
S., Jr. 1854
Charrette, L. 1841
Chase,
Edwin B. 1854
Cheeseman,
N. S. 1860
Chesebrough,
Silas J. 1844
Izrahiah W. 1846
Chipman, E. D. 1863
Christman,
H. J. 1864
Chittenden,
G. W. 1846
Church, Ennis 1843
Levi R. 1854
Cipperly, John 1856
Clapsaddle,
H. H. 1872
Clark, Wm. A. 1843
Denman 1845
Peleg A. 1854
Caleb 1862
Clarke, E. H. 1848
Henry Kipp 1862
Henry A. 1866
Cobb, John W. 1858
Orson F. 1868
Cochran,
George D. 1871
Cochrane, L. 1845
Adam H. 1857
Cochrane,
James B. 1864
Colby,
James R. 1867
Coleman, J. C. 1863
Collier, A. V. D. 1866
Collins, J. R. 1856
Isaac Griffin 1858
Comfort, J. E. 1864
Conklin, G. W. 1848
Conkling,
George 1871
Connelly, R. S. 1858
Cook, Alfred 1839
James B. 1841
Charles R. 1847
Daniel H. 1873
Cooke,
D. Henry 1867
Cookingham,
H. L. 1871
Coon, Lewis 1857
Cooper, Alvin 1850
W. S. 1860
John W. 1865
Corliss, A. H. 1845
Cornish, H. J. 1870
Corson,
John W. 1842
Cotton,
Henry C. 1863
Cowles, R. 1843
Cox, James W. 1852
George A. 1868
Craig, Wm. H. 1852
D. Orr 1855
Crandall, W. B. 1858
Chas. E. 1873
Crary,
Chas. W. 1858
Henry A. 1866
Crawford, S. 1857
Crocker, Edwin 1868
Cromwell, Jas. 1853
Philip I. 1870
Cronkhite,
H. M. 1858
Cross, Jere A. 1856
Lemuel 1856
Willis H. 1858
Crothers, T. D. 1865
Crounse, J. A. 1844
Conrad J. 1846
Simeon 1851
John F. 1868
Crowell, A. W. 1843
Cummings,
R. L. 1854
Curry, David 1859
Curtis, Simeon 1849
William N. 1870
Cutler,
Hiram C. 1855
Daggett, N. G. 1867
Dana, Henry T. 1863
Dansereau, H. 1853
Darrall, C. B. 1863
Darrow, C. H. 1854
Davenport, T. 1851
Davidson, J. R. 1869
Davis,
Willard G. 1841
Estis H. 1854
Myron J. 1860
Edward J. 1867
Dowes,
Thos. S. 1848
Day, Horace B. 1844
Asbury, M. 1860
Warren, E. 1863
Dean, A. S. 1839
Dearborn, G. S. 1857
Dedrick, A. C. 1856
De Freest, J. C. 1870
De Graff, A. 1857
De Graw, H. 1855
De La Mater,
S. G. 1842
Ira M. 1850
Delavan, J. S. 1861
De Long, W. H. 1866
Dennison, John 1846
Dewey, John J. 1847
De Witt, J. H. 1863
Deyoe, Geo. A. 1869
De Zouche, I. 1869
Dickerson,
D'E. 1857
Dickinson,
Chas. 1860
Edward J. 1866
Didama, H. D. 1846
Diefendorf, E. 1745
Dirker, John, 1857
Dixon, John C. 1854
Dockstader,
J. A. 1845
Dodge, Samuel 1848
Daniel G. 1849
Lyndhurst C. 1862
Dolson, J. S. 1848
Dorn, John H. 1864
Doty, J. M. 1861
Douglass, G. C. 1857
Dox, George N. 1843
Drake, Thos. B. 1857
D. D. 1864
Draper,
Geo. W. 1858
Eugene M. 1873
Drew, David F. 1855
Drummond,
J. B. 1858
Duane, Henry 1861
Dubois, H. H. 1856
Duffin, John 1849
Duffy, Edward 1841
Dumond, C. J. 1865
Durant,
Thos. C. 1840
Dutcher, E. W. 1870
Dutton,
Wm. H. 1855
Dwan, J. M. 1860
Eaton,
James H. 1854
Ebell, Adrian J. 1869
Edgerly, E. F. 1864
Edmeston,
A. A. 1853
Edmonds, A. B. 1839
Hiram A. 1853
Edsall,
Henry M. 1856
Edson Isaac C. 1867
Ellison, O. T. 1856
Ellsworth, E. P. 1858
Emerson,
George 1873
Emory, G. A. 1867
Ennis, A. 1855
Ensign, E. Lee 1846
Robert E. 1857
C. W. 1871
Evans, Owen J. 1862
Evarts,
Herman C. 1873
Everitt, E. A. 1856
J. Lawman 1859
Failing, Peter 1854
Fairchild, D. S. 1868
Merritt B. 1868
Fay, Henry B. 1843
Fanning,
N., Jr. 1859
Felch,
Lyman C. 1845
Felter, Mahlon 1859
Fennelly, P. E. 1869
Ferry,
Joseph E. 1868
Field, Hiram R. 1862
Finch, M. L. 1841
Fisk, E. Jay, 1871
Fitch, William 1846
Flagler, T. B. 1854
Emmett 1865
Fleetwood,
W. N. 1858
Fleming, W. M. 1862
Flickinger, J. 1856
Flint, John J. 1846
Flower,
Byron S. 1863
Dwight 1865
Follette, J. A. 1858
Folts,
Daniel V. 1840
Foote,
Henry C. 1850
Fonda, S. F. 1841
Forbes, S. S. 1855
Force, Lyman, 1854
Jacob F. 1871
Ford, E. R. 1846
Edwin L. 1868
Fossard, G. H. 1859
Foster, Geo. T. 1847
Samuel B. 1848
Fowler, Isaac 1866
Fox, Charles J. 1846
Frasier, David 1847
Charles K. 1873
Freeman, S. H. 1846

Freeman,
James W. 1864
French,
S. H. 2d 1859
Henry A. 1864
Frisbee, C. M. 1862
John A. 1868
Frisby, Levi C. 1841
Frisselle, E. J. 1856
Fry, Charles B. 1861
Fuller, R. M. 1865
Galloway, P. J. 1856
Gallup, E. W. 1866
James H. 1871
Garbutt, Frank 1872
Gardner, T. J. 1853
Gebhard, C. W. 1851
Geer, Ira B. 1842
Geoghan, Wm. 1873
Getman, J. F. 1867
A. A. 1871
Gibson, Henry 1840
C. A. 1860
Giddings,
A. W. 1854
Gidney,
Wm. H. 1845
Augustus H. 1851
Gifford, B. D. 1866
W. C. 1871
Gilbert, P. C. 1863
Horatio 1867
Gillet, Jas. S. 1865
Gillis, Daniel 1855
Goff, A. C. 1865
Goodale, Chas. 1841
Addison W. 1858
Goodrich,
S. V. R. 1846
Goodwin, E. M. 1863
Goss, A. G. 1857
Gow, William 1842
Graham, T. P. 1865
Grant, John 1857
Charles S. 1866
Gray, R. H. 1860
Green, E. A. 1872
Joseph C. 1855
Greene, F. S. 1846
Louis C. 1858
Gregory,
John R. 1858
Justus E. 1863
Griffin, Lansing 1857
James M. 1869
Grinnel, B. P. 1856
Griswold,
W. R. 1853
Groesbeck, A. 1849
Groot, C. A. 1864
Grover,
Allen C. 1866
Guffin, A. J. 1868
Gunn, Chas. B. 1844
Guy, Samuel S. 1846
Hailes, W., Jr. 1870
Haines, Edwin 1867
Hale, Lorenzo 1868
Hall, Edwards 1844
Martin C. 1846
John D. 1858
Hallam, John, 1840
Hamill, A. 1865
Hamilton, Wm. 1854
Horace, 1858
Hamlin,
D. D. T. 1841
Hamlyn, F. M. 1868
Hammond,
F. M. 1845
Reuben H. 1853
L. H. 1858
Hance, S. T. 1854
Hanks, H. T. 1861
Hard,
Charles S. 1867
Hardenbergh,
Daniel S. 1863
Harker, E. W. 1850
Harlow, A. S. 1859
Harmon, J. W. 1845
Harper, Jas. M. 1859
Harrington,
S. H. 1855
Z. G. 1857
Harris, J. J. 1856
Newton C. 1857
Hartwell, J. B. 1856
Harwood, F. H. 1846
Hasbrouck, J. 1855
Cornelius J. 1873
Haskins, H. R. 1861
Havens, J. D. 1861
Hawley, H. T. 1851
William A. 1851
Hayden, F. V. 1863
Haynes, J. K. 1858
John U. 1872
Hazeltine, C. S. 1866
Healey, L. B. 1856
Heath, Chas. E. 1856
Helme, Thomas 1854
Helmer, J. H. 1847
Henderson,
F. T. 1853
Hendrickson,
William M. 1863
Herrick,
John S. 1847
William A. 1859
O. E. 1871
Herrington,
Hiram T. 1873
Hewett, C. N. 1857
Hewitt, A. 1869
Hill,
Odenanthus 1841
John H. 1853
J. Stewart 1872
Hiscox, D. W. 1841
Hodgkins,
L. W. 1856
Hoff, J. S. V. R. 1871
Holbrook, Guy 1866
Holcomb,
W. F. 1850
Holcomb,
Jerome B. 1855
B. Rush 1864
Holden, A. W. 1848
Hollister, W. L. 1861
Holmes, J. H. 1847
Holsapple,
D. H. 1847
Hooker, S. L. 1851
Horton, H. A. 1856
Henry L. 1859
H. J 1862
Hostetler, D. J. 1855
William B. 1865
Hotaling, John 1863
House, Charles 1846
Howard, D. B. 1865
Howe, E. P. 1857
Howes,
Thos. C. 1849
Hoysradt,
J. H. 1853
Hubbard, G. N. 1854
Jackson A. 1863
Hubbs, Hiram, 1845
William N. 1850
Hubon,
Peter E. 1858
Hudson, A. S. 1846
Abijah T. 1847
Richard E. 1854
Huested, A. B. 1863
Hughes, W. M. 1859
Hulett, Giles S. 1867
Hull, Alson D. 1841
William H. 1866
Alonzo E. 1873
Hulst, Peter H. 1866
Humphrey,
D. L. 1865
James L. 1866
Hunt, Delos W. 1856
Robert M. 1869
Huntington,
G. F. 1841
Henry 1847
Huntly, Ezra D. 1852
Hurd, W. O. 1861
Hurst, John W. 1855
Hutchinson, C. 1858
Hyde,
Romeo F. 1868
Ingersoll, R. E. 1863
Ingham,
Stephen A. 1871
Ingraham, S. 1849
Irwin, Chas. K. 1855
S. B. 1863
Jackson, A. P. 1862
Jansen, Urban 1856
Jennings, N. 1849
Jerome, Milton 1846
Jewitt, R. 1844
Johnson,
L. B. W. 1848
Stephen 1849
Lanthus G. 1853
L. M. 1855
Johnson,
Henry B. 1855
Hammond 1856
James A. 1856
William E. 1859
Stephen P. 1859
W. L. 1865
Enoch E. 1866
George P. 1867
Frank E. 1870
Johnston,
J. W. 1866
Brayton A. 1873
Jones, Amos P. 1840
Erasmus D. 1841
James D. 1849
Amos S. 1854
Jas. Elias 1855
George A. 1867
Charles E. 1872
Judd, Herbert 1867
Keeler, Jas. Jr. 1846
Keeny, Joseph 1851
Kells, Robert 1840
Kelly, S. H. 1848
James 1868
Kelsey,
Dana E. 1857
Kempe, J. J. 1868
Kenyon, J. D. 1857
Ketcham, J. V. 1863
Keys, Roger 1853
Kidder, F. 1857
Kiersted, C. 1846
Kilmer, W. 1860
Kimball, J. P. 1864
King, Thos. J. 1855
Levi Leroy, 1870
Kinne, T. Y. 1862
Kinnier, W. H. 1870
Kling, Jay 1850
Knapp,
J. Wiltsie 1872
Knight, J. W. 1855
Knox, Otho S. 1866
Koon, A. H. 1837
La Baw, W. B. 1857
La Due, E. K. 1862
La Grange,
John H. 1871
Laird, S. N. 1865
Lambert, J. L. 1864
La Moree,
De Witt M. 1870
George S. 1872
Landon, D. S. 1854
Langdon, S. W. 1847
Laning, Henry 1864
Lansingh,
K. V. R. 1870
Lasher,
James H. 1871
Lauderdale,
William S. 1855
Lawlor, W. M. 1867
Lawton, E. J. 1858
David A. 1869
Lawyer, N. M. 1843

Lawyer, Thomas 1852
Layman, W. S. 1857
Lee, D. M. 1864
Lefler, Jehiel 1864
Charles M. 1870
Lemon, B. 1855
Lent, Isaac H. 1873
Leonardson, H. 1847
Lewis, Morgan 1840
Daniel 1844
Sylvester 1846
John D. 1854
Sylvester D. 1866
Lidell, John A. 1848
Lingenfelter, William H. 1871
Little, J. R. 1856
George W. 1858
Livingston, A. C. 1846
George P. 1847
Lobdell, H. W. 1856
Lockrow, Thos. 1856
Long, Charles 1867
Longendyke, Revillo T. 1869
Lord, Chas. H. 1853
Lorillard, Geo. 1846
Losee, John E. 1852
Henry D. 1868
Lott, Schuyler 1868
Loughran, R. 1857
Lovering, J. D. 1860
Low, John 1855
Lowe, Ivory 1862
Lowell, Inman S. 1871
Lyon, Caleb 1871
Maben, H. B. 1857
Macallister, J. 1856
Mackie, A., Jr. 1868
Madill, Wm. A. 1859
Maine, Lewis 1858
Mann, Delos H. 1848
Henry D. 1855
George R. 1858
Thomas H. 1870
Mathews, J. R. 1871
March, Henry 1853
Marsh, M. M. 1841
Charles D. 1850
Marshall M. 1854
Martin, Leslie 1864
Martindale, F. E. 1852
Mattimore, F. J. 1860
May, Ezra 1840
Edward S. 1866
Mayo, Henry O. 1842
McCabe, B. S. 1850
McCamus, E. 1849
McClelland, G. C. 1858
McConnell, J. D. 1855
McDougall, S. J. 1857
McFadden, G. 1864
Orrel 1865
McGregor, William W. 1873
McHarg, H. B. 1847
McIntyre, Jas. 1842
Asa D. 1853
McKennan, H. 1856
McKown, A. H. 1845
James F. 1866
McLallin, S. 1867
McLean, H. K. 1850
Leroy 1855
William H. 1864
McMahon, H. 1853
McMurdy, R. S. 1847
McNaughton, A. W. 1848
Henry G. 1856
McNiel, Daniel 1841
McRae, Frank 1870
Mead, Charles 1857
Martin L. 1859
Joel H. 1863
Richard S. 1863
William H. 1868
Melius, R. H. 1864
Merrifield, E. A. 1853
Merrill, J. H. 1858
Merritt, Geo. L. 1873
Merville, D. 1866
Mesick, N. H. 1868
Metcalf, C. G. 1869
Middleditch, A. 1856
Milbank, W. E. 1872
Millar, Wm. G. 1862
Miller, Charles 1841
William H. 1845
John N. 1856
William G. 1862
Jacob L. 1867
J. J. 1871
Horace C. 1873
Milliken, J. I. 1858
Millspaugh, T. 1843
Miner, J. F. 1847
Monroe, N. P. 1839
Isaac T. 1866
Montfort, R. V. K. 1856
Moon, John H. 1872
Moore, Samuel 1841
Levi 1851
Moreau, Moyse 1841
Morlin, J. O. 1840
Morgan, T. L. 1855
William 1869
Morrill, Linzie T. 1873
Morris, Rowley 1844
Robert, Jr. 1846
W. H. H. 1864
Mosher, F. G. 1848
Cornelius D. 1859
Mosher, Jacob S. 1863
Charles M. 1856
Mott, Walter 1844
Orville H. 1847
Mower, John W. 1852
Mowns, Jas. A. 1852
Mowris, Jas. A. 1852
Moyer, S. W. 1845
Moxley, I. J. 1852
Mull, Philip W. 1852
Munn, Julius D. 1844
Murphy, J. K. 1843
Charles C. 1848
William 1854
Peter M. 1863
Murray, Jas. F. 1866
William H. 1869
Geo. B. 1873
Myers, John H. 1857
John T. 1859
Oscar 1873
Mygatt, A. S. 1871
Mynderse, B. A. 1863
Nash, Marion 1855
Neal, John T. 1854
Neefus, R. H. 1854
Neeley, Nelson 1855
Thomas H. 1850
Neff, Henry M. 1849
Neher, Philip C. 1866
Nellis, A., Jr. 1872
Nelson, Oliver B. 1849
Newcomb, G. H. 1855
Albert S. 1866
Newman, J. V. 1839
Newton, W. W. 1858
Nichols, J. 1848
William H. 1867
Nihill, John L. 1855
Niles, John O. 1850
Niver, James D. 1843
Noble, Geo. H. 1852
Norbury, J. F. 1844
North, A. D. 1849
Norwood, David 1867
Jacob B. 1868
Nott, E., Jr. 1858
Noxon, B. W. 1867
O'Brien, Philip T. 1872
O'Connell, R. S. 1871
O'Donohoe, W. 1850
O'Flaherty, J. 1864
O'Leary, C. B. 1860
Daniel V. 1866
Oliver, John N. 1860
Onderdonk, P. 1847
Orton, Darius S. 1866
Osborn, B. E. 1854
Ott, Friend Jas. 1865
Ottman, R. 1844
Overholt, G. H. 1866
Owen, R. R. 1854
J. T. 1872
Paige, W. W. 1856
Palen, Gilbert E. 1855
Palmer, Henry 1854
Warren W. 1855
Rufus 1856
Pangburn, D. 1847
Pardee, M. B. 1855
Daniel 1855
Park, C. B., Jr. 1856
Parker, P. G. 1856
Parkhill, W. S. 1844
Reubin F. 1859
Clair, S. 1866
Parkman, T. E. 1866
Parmelee, F. B. 1842
Parshall, J. G. 1852
Patch, Allen F. 1849
Patrick, D. W. 1846
Patterson, J. F. 1862
Paul, George E. 1869
Payne, Isaac B. 1857
Peabody, D. 1863
Peake, M. T. 1839
Peck, Marvin R. 1851
Pendleton, L. W. 1864
Perkins, M. 1870
Perry, J. L., Jr. 1862
Peters, Chas. A. 1855
Phillips, H. T. 1860
James A. 1855
H. A. 1866
Pierce, C. M. 1856
G. A. 1872
Platner, R. 1846
Pomfret, Jas. E. 1858
Pope, G. W. 1851
Benjamin F. 1864
Porter, Chas. H. 1861
Potter, H. C. 1844
Poulin, J. N. 1842
Powell, C. C. 1864
Pritchard, J. E. 1857
Purdy, L. J. 1870
Quackenbush, J. V. P. 1842
Quentel, Oscar 1873
Quinlan, E. F. 1868
Randall, I. E. 1866
Ranny, H. D. 1840
Ranson, B. F. 1841
Rawson, James 1841
Read, James H. 1846
Rector, D. W. 1853
Pierson 1863

Reddy,
James H. 1863
Reed, C. C. 1864
James H. 1867
Reid, G. B. 1858
Henry G. 1869
Reno, Griffin 1862
Reynolds,
T. B. 1842
George W. 1848
John H. 1851
Herman M. 1853
Porter, L. F. 1861
Thomas 1866
Rice, DeWitt C. 1848
W. B. 1854
George, 1872
Richards, Chas. 1855
Richardson,
S. A. 1856
Charles S. 1856
Richmond, G. 1847
Riggs, James 1844
Riker,
Aaron W. 1856
Rippey,
John N. 1862
Robb, Wm. H. 1865
Roberts, C. M. 1846
Robertson,
W. H. 1860
Robinson,
L. G. 1852
J. Henry 1856
Charles W. 1856
Rogers, E. C. 1853
William C. 1854
Root,
Erasmus D. 1842
Edward B. 1856
Rose,
Lauren F. 1851
Phineas N. 1863
Rossman,
G. W. 1866
Rouse,
James B. 1867
Rowe, Rufus J. 1851
George 1865
Rulison, W. H. 1855
Cyrus M. 1873
Runkle, W. H. 1852
Russel,
James A. 1845
Russell, John 1864
Sabin,
Robert H. 1856
Salfy,
Andrew F. 1852
Safford,
Charles, 1864
Salisbury, J. H. 1850
Sanders, C. C. 1847
Sanford, M. A. 1861
Sargent, G. W 1857
Sawyer, Conant 1865
Scattergood,
C. F. 1868
Schermerhorn,
J. 1842
Isaac 1844
W. Scott 1853
Schureman,
I. C. 1869
Schofield,
Darius 1858
Schoon, Jas. H. 1849
Scriven, Z. W. 1853
Seaman, M. W. 1853
Selye, D. H. 1853
Seger, Chas. E. 1863
Shaffer, Levi 1850
Sheldon, B. A. 1847
Sheriff, John 1859
Sherman, B. F. 1841
R. B. 1849
Shields, J. M. 1868
Winfield S. 1873
Shiland, A. 1853
Shumway, J. P. 1860
Shurtleff, F. A. 1864
James F. 1867
Herbert 1869
Sickler,
Peter E. 1851
Silcox,
Edwin F. 1855
Sill, Francis N. 1840
Edward 1851
Simons,
Charles J. 1867
Simpson, F. H. 1846
Sims,
William B. 1850
Skiff, Perrin A. 1851
Skillman, A. B. 1863
Skilton,
Julius A. 1855
Slack, Henry 1852
Sleight, J. W. 1842
Sloan, Hugh 1865
Small, Ely, jr. 1859
Daniel 1859
Smiley,
James H. 1850
Smith, Thomas 1845
Joseph H. 1846
Frederick A. 1847
Henry M. T. 1848
S. Mosley 1849
C. H. 1854
Henry F. 1854
John A. 1855
Benjamin F. 1857
Charles E. 1858
Charles H. 1859
Ira P. 1859
Henry H. 1873
Smithwick, J. 1869
Snell, Arie B. 1855
Austin A. 1872
Snyder,
W. H. 1839
Horace 1857
Southerland,
L. W. 1855
Southworth,
S. E. 1840
Spafford, Geo. 1859
Spawn, N. S. 1853
Spence, G. O. 1854
Spencer, H. T. 1852
D. Carlton 1854
Horatio 1854
Charles L. 1857
Sperbeck, H. 1857
Sprague, H. W. 1841
George 1858
Spring, C. H. 1857
Charles E. 1864
Staats, Chas. P. 1853
Stafford, A. 1855
Stanley, S. S. 1851
Peter J. 1853
Starkweather,
R. H. 1871
Steenberg,
B. U. 1870
Stephens, A. R. 1865
Stevens, R. F. 1841
Francis J. 1851
John H. 1857
Sternberge, Asa 1852
St. John, J. T. 1864
Stockwell,
G. A. 1866
Stoddart,
E. V., Jr., 1863
Stonehouse,
J. B., Jr. 1871
Storck, Charles 1855
Stratton, C. W. 1867
Strader, J. C. 1871
Strickland, R. 1839
Strong, P. H. 1839
Addison P. 1842
Strothotte, A. 1856
Struble,
J. H. Jr. 1869
Stuart, W. H. 1861
Stubblefield,
E. P. 1857
Sturdevant, F. 1869
Sturtevant,
J. R. 1872
Sullard, A. E. 1844
Sutphen,
R., Jr. 1854
Swain, Uriah J. 1866
William D. 1867
Swart, John I. 1854
Sweatman,
N. F. 1872
Sweeny, James 1859
John, 1864
Swinburne, J. 1846
Tabor, Paul T. 1848
Tappan, E. C. 1862
Taylor, John N. 1844
Teeple, Geo. M. 1849
Tefft, Charles B. 1864
Telfair, R. Le R. 1853
Ten Eyck, A. 1850
Anthony P. 1866
Terry,
Charles H. 1864
Thoma, Geo. H. 1864
Thomas, R. H 1842
William H. 1859
Thompson,
G. S. 1858
Thomson, E. 1864
Robert 1871
Thorne,
John K. 1871
Tilden, George 1867
Toby, Isaac L. 1841
Todd,
George B. 1856
Toole, Wm. B. 1859
Towner,
Wm. D. 1862
Townsend, H. 1846
Traver, L. 1857
Tremblay, A. L. 1867
Treskatis, G. 1865
Trotter, E. W. 1842
Tubbs, A. Dean 1863
Tucker, W. G. 1870
Tupper, E. 1850
Turcot, M. 1841
Turner, F. L. 1863
Melvin H. 1873
Tuttle, L. M. 1859
Frank H. 1860
N. P. 1861
Robert C. 1863
Udell, S. H. 1859
Ullman,
Gebhard L. 1871
Valentine, R. S. 1850
Stephen B. 1855
Van Akin, D. F. 1860
Van Alstyne,
Sylvester M. 1854
John L. 1862
Van Allen,
Geo. L. 1873
Van Antwerp,
A. 1843
Van Buren, J. 1856
Vanderpoel,
S. O. 1843
VanDerveer, A. 1869
Van De Warker,
Edward E. 1863
Van Deusen,
Harlow A. 1845
Van Dyck, D. 1852
Van Etten, S. 1855
Van Guysling,
H. 1863
Van Hoosen,
J. B. 1865
Van Patten,
R. H. 1864
M. 1864
Van Rensselaer,
William A. 1858
John J. 1859
Van Scoy,
S. D. 1856

Van Slyke,
A. W. 1869
Eugene 1871
Van Tuyl, H. 1856
Van Vleck,
D. P. 1843
Van Vranken,
Adam T. 1873
Van Wagner,
Lewis A. 1868
Van Wert, H. 1853
Van Woert, A. 1846
Van Zandt,
H C. 1865
Vaughan, C. H. 1855
Vedder, R. H. 1846
Christian C, 1873
Veeder, A. T. 1863
Vickery,
J. H. H. 1860
Virgil, Thos. S. 1857
Vosburgh, B. F. 1858
Henry P. 1864
Vought, John 1839
Vreeland, J. H. 1856
Wade, DeW. C. 1860
Wagner,
Levi P. 1853
Walker, Daniel 1842
Wall,
Thomas W. 1858
John C. 1873
Wallace, J. P. 1847
Wands, Alfred 1845
Alfred L. 1869
Ward, S. W. 1862
Ward,
John J. 1869
Wardlaw, H. C. 1858
Warner, J. W. 1847
Warren, W. J. 1865
Watson, H. C. 1843
Way, Palmer M. 1853
Weaver, S. A. 1845
Webb, Chas. D. 1852
Sumner C. 1854
Edward C. 1862
Webster, F. 1856
Weed, Levi 1853
Wiedman, J. S. 1846
Felix 1847
Peter S. 1855
Wells, Ira R. 1842
Henry D. 1857
Lucien E. 1870
Welsh, Isaac L. 1859
Wentworth,
J. L. 1867
Wescott, W. A. 1840
Amos 1840
Westervelt,
A. G. 1850
Wever,
Joseph L. 1852
Wey, William C. 1849
Wheat,
James M. 1853
Whedon, G. D. 1853
W. A. 1847
Wheedon,
H. M. 1855
Wheeler, Allen 1849
Wheeler,
Jared P. 1856
John P. 1855
Wheelock,
A. D. 1867
Whetton, P. M. 1841
Whitaker, G. G. 1865
White,
Henry R. 1845
I. Ralsey 1855
Theodore C. 1859
John C. 1866
Whitehorne,
Hen.y B. 1873
Whiteside,
W. N. 1862
Whiton, H. B. 1854
Whitside, Mars 1854
Wiber, J. A. 1868
Wiggins,
Horace C. 1873
Wilcox, T. E. 1864
Wilkie,
James W. 1847
Wilkins, G. A. 1856
Willard, S. D. 1848
Williams, R. 1848
George O. 1866
Willis, L. A. 1849
Alex. B. 1870
Wilson, S. W. 1840
Hugh McG. 1857
William A. 1868
Ross 1870
Wiltse, David 1847
Winfield, D. C. 1848
Winne, Staats, 1851
Winnie,
J. Van E. 1858
Winship, C. A. 1858
Winter, H. R. 1864
Witbeck,
N. V. R. 1843
John P 1852
Charles E. 1866
Wood,
Edward I. 1865
Levi 1865
Jacob A. 1873
Woodman, D.C. 1841
Woodruff,
W. H. 1854
Woodward, Ira 1857
Charles M. 1867
Wright, S. J. 1842
R. S. 1854
Stephen 1855
S. P. 1862
John N. 1868
Wyckoff, I. N. 1851
Yates, David 1852
Yauney, John 1857
Young, Wm. S. 1841
Daniel S. 1855
Oscar H. 1858
Franklin A. 1860
A. M. 1862
Younglove,
C. S. 1849
Zeh, Ira 1849
William 1862
Philip J. 1865

Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Incorporated February 6th, 1874.

Officers of the Association.

ELECTED JANUARY 20TH, 1874.

PRESIDENT:

DR. H. D. DIDAMA, ... *Syracuse,* ('46).

VICE PRESIDENTS:

DR. T. B. REYNOLDS, . . . *Saratoga,* ('42).
DR. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, . *Stockport,* ('45).
DR. JOHN SWINBURNE, . . *Albany,* ('46).
DR. A. VAN WOERT, . . . *Visschers Ferry,* ('46).
DR. H. LENARDSON, . . . *Charleston 4 Corners,* ('47).

SECRETARY:

DR. WILLIS G. TUCKER, . . . *Albany,* ('70).

TREASURER:

DR. JAMES S. BAILEY, . . . *Albany,* '(53).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

DR. LEVI MOORE, ... *Albany,* ('51).
DR. HENRY MARCH, . . . *Albany,* ('53).
DR. H. B. WHITON, ... *Troy,* ('54).
DR. R. LOUGHRAN, ... *Kingston,* ('57).
DR. H. B. MABEN, . . *Ilion,* ('57).
DR. C. A. WINSHIP, ... *Eagle Mills,* ('58).
DR. N. M. CARTER, ... *Poughkeepsie,* ('59).

Graduates of the College are requested to furnish the Secretary with their Postoffice addresses.

Constitution.

Article I.

This Association shall be called The "Association of the Alumni of the Albany Medical College."

Article II.

This Association is established to promote the interests of the Albany Medical College in the work of medical education, and to cultivate social intercourse among the Alumni.

Article III.

All graduates of the Albany Medical College in good standing in the profession, or engaged in other honorable occupations, and who shall have paid the stated fees, are hereby declared to be members of this Association. Members of the Faculty who are not graduates of the College, and such other persons as may be elected by the Association, shall be honorary members thereof.

Article IV.

The Officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of at least ten members, of which committee the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be members. All these Officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.

Article V.

The Executive Committee, designated in Article IV, shall manage the affairs of the Association, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws, and shall report to the Association at large, at its Annual Meeting. The presence of five members shall constitute a *quorum* at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

Article VI.

The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the day of Commencement.

Special Meetings may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, or by the President upon the written request of twenty members. The presence of twenty members in addition to such members of the Executive Committee as may be present shall be necessary to constitute a *quorum* at any meeting of the Association.

Article VII.

All elections shall be by ballot. The officers elected shall enter upon their duties immediately upon their election, and shall hold office for the term of one year or until their successors are elected.

In case of a vacancy in any office, it shall be filled by vote of the Executive Committee, until the next annual election.

Article VIII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Annual Meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment be given at a previous meeting.

By-Laws.

I.

Each and every member of the Association shall pay annually to the Treasurer, the sum of one dollar.

II.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and in case of his absence the Vice-President, Senior in year of graduation, shall preside. The President shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Executive Committee.

III.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings in a book provided for the purpose, and of all other matters of which a record shall be deemed advisable by the Association. It shall be his duty to notify the officers of their election, and to issue public notices of all meetings. He shall also be Secretary of the Executive Committee.

IV.

The Treasurer shall collect, and, under the direction of the Executive Committee, disburse all funds of the Association; he shall report annually, and oftener if required; he shall keep

regular accounts, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Committee. His accounts shall be audited by the Executive Committee.

V.

The Executive Committee shall meet as often as the business of the Association may require. They shall have power to make such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws, as shall be necessary for the protection of the property of the Association and for the preservation of good order in the conduct of its affairs.

They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be read at the Annual Meeting of the Association, and it shall be their duty to present business for the action of that body. They shall have no power to make the Association liable for any debts amounting to more than one hundred dollars in the course of a year.

VI.

At each meeting of the Association, or of its Executive Committee, the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading of Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Report of Executive Committee.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Special Committees.
5. Miscellaneous Business.
6. Elections.

This order of business may be changed by a majority vote of the members present.

The usual parliamentary rules and orders, otherwise than are herein provided, shall govern all meetings of the Association or of its Executive Committee.

VII.

Any Committee of the Association may, by rule, provide that three successive absences from the meetings of the Committee, shall be deemed a resignation, by the member so absent, of his place upon the Committee.

VIII.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote of those present, provided that ten days' notice, in writing, of the proposed amendment, has been given to the Executive Committee.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF THE

Albany Law School,

CONNECTED WITH THE

UNION UNIVERSITY

For the Academical Year, 1873–74.

Union University.

REV. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D.D., S.T.D.,
President.

Department of Law.

At Albany, N. Y.

HON. THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
President, - - - 9 Third Street.

ORLANDO MEADS, LL.D.,
Secretary, - - - 4 Pine Street.

HON. IRA HARRIS, LL.D.,
Professor of Practice, Pleadings and Evidence.
28 Eagle Street.

ISAAC EDWARDS, LL.D.,
Professor of Personal Property, Contracts and Commercial Law.
73 Ten Broeck Street.

HON. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, LL.D.,
Real Property.
4 Lodge Street.

HON. MATTHEW HALE,
Professor of Criminal Law and Domestic Relations.
140 Swan Street.

HON. WILLIAM L. LEARNED,
Relation between the Civil and the Common Law.
38 North Pearl Street.

Graduates for the Course of 1872-73,

AND SUBJECTS OF THEIR DISSERTATIONS.

STEPHEN F. AVERY, *Depositum.*
CHARLES M. BARLOW, Analogy between Legal Jurisprudence and Divine Law.
ISAAC B. BARRETT, Foreclosure by Action.
THOMAS C. BRIDGES, Courts and their Jurisdiction.
FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Trial by Jury.
GILBERT A. CLARK, Pleadings.
CHARLES W. COLEMAN, Title to Real Estate arising in a Justice's Court.
CHARLES P. COYL, Contracts.
JOSEPH L. CUNNINGHAM, An Essay on Commerce.
JAMES A. DENNISON, Foreign Divorces.
KENNETH DINGWALL, The Honest Lawyer.
HARP J. DININNY, Corporations; their Origin and History.
GEORGE R. DONNAN, The Unanimity of Juries.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, The New Jury Law.
MONROE A. DRIESBACH, Law as a Civilizing Agent.
GEORGE G. DUTCHER, Wills.
M. J. ALLAN EMORY, Society *versus* Lawyers.
GEORGE L. FARNUM, Incompetency of Witnesses at Common Law.
GEORGE WM. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Insanity as a Defense.
ISAAC D. FRAZER, Sacred and Ecclesiastical Law.
GEORGE A. HAVEN, Usury.
CHANCELLOR HAWVER, Circumstantial Evidence.
LEWIS HAYMOND, Independence of the Judiciary.
ERASMUS W. HILLS, Marine Insurance.
WILLIAM J. HILLIS, *Culpa pœnam premit comes.*
JEFFERSON W. HOAG, No one should be condemned unheard.
ISAAC L. HUNT, JR., Corporations.
MILLARD F. HYDE, New York Code.
ROSCOE K. INGALLS, Of the Law Concerning Real Property.
WILLIAM I. JAMES, JR., The Feudal System.
S. NICHOLSON KANE, Law and its Study.
JOHN M. KELLOGG, Incompetency of Witnesses.
ANSON L. KEYES, The Seal.
HORACE G. LANSING, Estoppel.
WILLIAM N. B. LAWTON, The Theatrical Element in Court.

ORVILLE S. LONG, Wills.
FRANCIS N. MANN, JR., Common Law.
JOSEPH B. MCCONNELL, Law and Lawyers.
JAMES MCFARLAND, Illegal Contracts.
HENRY E. MCKENZIE, Right of Personal Liberty.
RANDOLPH MCNUTT, National Banking System.
CHARLES H. MILLS, Title by Descent.
EDWIN H. MINER, Province of the Law.
JAMES O'NEILL, Reflections upon the Growth and Development of the Common Law.
JESSE W. OTT, Value of Legal Knowledge.
JOHN PALMER, Habeas Corpus.
FRANK B PARKHURST, Influence of the "Lex non-scripta" on social order.
WILLIAM S. PARKER, A condensation of the Laws of New York Necessary.
ALBERT D PEAKE, Tenancy by Courtesy.
ERASTUS H. PHELPS, The Judicial Oath.
EDWARD W. RANKIN, New York Code.
STEPHEN C. REMINGTON, Government.
A. D. RISLEY, The Code.
SCHUYLER A. ROCKFELLOW, Usury Law.
CHARLES J. ROWELL, Jurisdiction of the United Stated Supreme Court.
JOHN G. SAFFORD, The American Bar.
JOSHUA S. SALMON, The Law's Protection to Clients,
JOSEPH M. SANDERS, The Judiciary.
CARLTON E. SANFORD, Impolicy of Usury Laws.
JERRY E. B. SANTEE, Codification of the Laws.
ALBERT H. SEWELL, Foreign Divorces.
EDGAR SHARPE, Writ of Habeas Corpus.
REED G. SLOCUM, Impeachment.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, Intelligent Lawyers.
DENNIS SPENCER, Ethics of the Criminal Law.
JAMES SPENCER, Equity.
CHARLES H. STAFFORD, Elements of a Contract.
FREDERICK R. STRONG, Capital Punishment.
FRANK J. TAYLOR, Wills.
J. FRANKLIN TRIPPE, International Law.
JAMES H. VAN GELDER, Law as a Liberal Study.
WILLIAM WARD WIGHT JR., English Surnames.
SAMUEL C. WESTCOTT, Stoppage *in Transitu.*
JOHN A. WILSON, The Science of Advocacy.
WALTER H. WINCHESTER, The Death Penalty.
CHARLES D. WYMAN, Society and its Mentor.

Graduates for the Course of 1873-74,

AND SUBJECTS OF THEIR DISSERTATIONS.

FREDERICK H. ADAMS, Criminal Conversation as a Public Wrong.
MELVIN E. BARKER, Redundancy of Statute Law.
NEWTON H. BARNARD, Relation of Husband and Wife.
EDMUND M. BARTLETT, Statute of Frauds.
WILLIAM O. BASHORE, Human Law.
DANFORTH BECKER, Opinions as Evidence; Experts.
EDWIN A. BEDELL, Crime and its Prevention.
SAMUEL F BELKNAP, The Legal Profession.
HARRISON BOSTWICK, Insanity as a Defense.
JOHN F. BRADNER, Grand Juries.
CLARENCE F. BRIGGS, Title to Land by Descent.
JOHN J. BRINKERHOFF, Legal Maxims.
CHARLES W. BROWN, Trial by Jury.
HOWE CALL, *Jus Naturale.*
ROBERT J. CARTER, Joint Tenancy.
AUGUSTUS G. COBB, The Growth of Equity.
MARKS COHN, Wills.
NOYES S. COLLINS, Divorce.
CARROLL COOK, Origination and Progress of the Courts of California.
WILLIAM C. COX, The Origin of Courts and of the Profession.
HERBERT T. DOWNING, Torts.
EBER T. DUNNING, The Science of Jurisprudence.
WILLIAM H. FARNESWORTH, Fortitude of the Young Lawyer.
SYLVESTER FINCH, Historical Sketch of the Feudal System.
GEORGE H. FITTS, Law of Fixtures.
ARTHUR A. FOOTE, Common Carriers.
HENRY W. FOOTE, Men as Lawyers.
DAY L. FORD, Medical Jurisprudence, and Medical Experts as Witnesses.
CHARLES I. FORSYTH, Special Pleading.
JASPER C. GATES, Executory Devizes.
WILLIAM M. GIBSON, The Jury System.
FRANK ELLIOT GLOVER, Courtesy at the Bar.
E. P. GOULD, Reference Trials.
JOHN GUTMAN, On Wills.
GEORGE WALTER HAEL, Professional Ethics.
JOHN L. HARQUELL, Fragments of the History of Maritime Law.
WILLIAM CLAYTON HAUS, Common Law and Code Practice.
WILLIS G. HAY, Propagation of Slander.
NELSON G. HICKOK, Proceedings Supplementary to Execution.
SAMUEL J. HINDS, The Code.

LAFAYETTE HUNTER, Are Human Laws Essential to Good Government.
ELI HOCH, Law in general.
FREDERICK D. KILBURN, Taxation of Mortgages.
JOHN A. KRUSE, Notary Public.
FREEMAN P. LANE, Husband and Wife.
MACK J. LEAMING, Law and Lawyers.
ABRAHAM D. LENT, Study of Law.
FRANK H. LEVERING, Our National Unity.
J. HARVEY LYBOULT, Trial by Ordeal.
GEORGE P. LYND, Jr., Origin and Growth of the Jury.
JOHN A. MCALLEN, Sale.
PHILANDER J. MALLORY, Oath of Office.
HAMILTON MAYO, Conservative Influence of the Bar.
CARYL C. MERRIAM, On Making Laws.
JAMES M. MORGAN, Money and Exchange.
EDWARD J. MUNROE, The Lawyer's Sphere.
JOHN G. NEWKIRK, Hear the Other Side.
GEORGE OLMSTEAD, Plea for Capital Offenders.
DANIEL H. PADDOCK, Specific Performance of Contracts.
DE MERVILLE PAGE, State Rights.
JOHN F. QUINN, Holy Writ, The Basis and Purifier of the Law.
TIMOTHY C. QUINN, The Memorandum Required by the Statute of Frauds.
BYRON A. RANSOM, Capacity to Devise.
FAY P. RATHBUN, Limited Codification.
FREDERICK H. REMINGTON, International Courtesy.
HOLMES E. SADLER, Cook vs. Oxley.
EDWIN K. SAFFORD, *Curia Regis.*
LLEWELLYN D. SEWARD, International Legislation.
EUGENE W. SIMRELL, Indorsement and Guaranty of Promissory Notes.
CHARLES J. STEVENS, *Salus Populi, Suprema Lex.*
GEORGE H. STEVENS, Law and the Lawyer.
HENRY A. STRONG, Taxation of Church Property.
CHARLES SMITH, Promissory Notes.
FRANK L. SMITH, The Lawyer and Fashion.
OLIVER TEALL, Our Aims.
HOWARD THORNTON, Descent, or Hereditary Possession.
GEORGE TUNNICLIFFE, Married Women, their Separate Property.
HENRY J. VANDENBURGH, Wills.
FREDERICK S. WAIT, The Spirit rather than the Letter.
LESLIE C. WEAD, The Lawyer in Politics.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD, Writ of Habeus Corpus.
WILLIAM CHARLES WINDSOR, Our Judiciary.
JOSEPH H. WINKLER, Stoppage *in Transitu.*
FRANK WOOD, The right to Letters exchanged in a Correspondence.
GEORGE H. WOODS, Roman Law.
EARL M. WOODWARD, The Makers of the Law.
THOMAS D. WOOLVERTON, Capital Punishment.

Students for the Course of 1873-74.

Names.	Residence.	College.
Adams, Frederick, H.,	*Vergennes, Vt.*,	Lafayette Col.
Barber, Frank J.,	*Townshend Vt.*	
Barker, Lewis A.,	*Bangor, Me.*	
Barker, Melvin E.,	*Oppenheim,*	Fairfield Sem.
Barnard, Newton H.,	*Monroe, Wis.*,	Monroe H. S.
Bartlett, Edmund M.,	*Monroe, Wis.*	
Bashore, Wm. O.,	*Calusa, Cal.*	
Beach, Wardwell,	*Hamilton.*	
Becker, Danforth,	*South Worcester.*	
Bedell, Edwin A.,	*Holland, Mich.*	
Beutler, Wm. F.,	*Albany.*	
Belknap, Samuel F.,	*Higginsville,*	Cornell.
Bennett, Horace D.,	*Clyde.*	
Bostwick, Harrison,	*Oweyo.*	
Bradner, John F.,	*Middleton.*	
Brett, Victor,	*Bangor, Me.*	
Briggs, Clarence F.,	*Lee Centre.*	
Brinkerhoff, John J.,	*Springfield, Ill.*	
Bronson, Horace L.,	*Homer.*	
Brown, Charles W.,	*Oxford,*	Hobart.
Call, M. Howe,	*Portsmouth, N. H.*,	Brown Uni.
Carter, Robert J.,	*Cartersville,*	Whitestown Sem.
Chamberlain, Dan. T.,	*Hastings, Minn.*,	Rochester Uni.
Chapman, Stephen,	*Clarkville.*	
Cobb, Augustus G.,	*Tarrytown,*	Harvard L. S.
Collins, Noyes S.,	*Union Springs.*	
Cook, Carroll,	*San Francisco, Cal.*	
Cox, William C.,	*Auburn.*	
Crocker, Wm. Douglas,	*Williamsport, Pa.*,	Yale.
Davison, Charles M.,	*Saratoga Springs.*	
Downing, Herbert T.,	*Albany.*	
Dunning, Eber T.,	*Chicago, Ill.*	
Farnesworth, Wm. H.,	*Plattsburgh.*	

Finch, Sylvester,	*East Chatham,*	S. N. School.
Fitts, George H.,	*Cohoes,*	Dartmouth.
Foote, Arthur,	*Morrisville.*	
Foote, Henry W.,	*Middletown.*	
Ford, Day L.,	*Newark.*	
Forsyth, Charles I.,	*Lincoln, Ill.,*	Lincoln Uni.
Gates, Jasper C.,	*Millvillage, Pa.,*	Union.
Gibson, William M.,	*Stockton, Cal.*	
Glover, Frank Elliot,	*Syracuse.*	
Gould, E. P.,	*Rochester.*	
Gregory, Charles P.,	*Bloomville.*	
Groom, Levi D.,	*Moline, Ill.,*	Knox.
Gutman, John,	*Albany.*	
Hall, A. C.,	*Syracuse.*	
Hael, Geo. Walter,	*Oakfield,*	Cary Coll. Inst.
Harquell, John L.,	*Albany,*	Masson J. Col.
Haus, Wm. Clayton,	*Sharon, Pa.*	
Hay, Willis G.,	*Cumberland, Md.,*	Frank. and Mar.
Hickok, Nelson G.,	*Sacketts Harbor.*	
Hinds, Samuel J.,	*Stockton, Cal.*	
Hunter, La Fayette,	*Warren, O.*	
Hoch, Eli,	*Wenamac, Mich.*	
Kilburn, Fred D.,	*Malone.*	
Kruse, John A.,	*Negawnee, Mich.*	
Lane, Freeman P.,	*Minneapolis, Minn.*	
Leaming, Mack J.,	*Sedalia, Mo.*	
Lent, Abraham D.,	*Pleasant Plains.*	
Levering, Frank H,	*Lafayette, Ind.*	
Lewis, Daniel,	*Ripley, Me.*	
Lyboult, J. Harvey,	*Camillus.*	
Lynd, Geo. P. jr.,	*Albany,*	Union.
McAllen, John A.,	*Fannettsburgh, Pa.*	
Mallory, Philander J.,	*Towanda, Pa.,*	Yale.
Mason, Silas W.,	*Westfield.*	
Mayo, Hamilton,	*Westminster, Mass.,*	Dartmouth.
Merriam, Caryl C.,	*Logansport, Ind.,*	Uni. of Chicago.
Morgan, James M.,	*San Francisco,*	Wis. Uni.
Munroe, Edward J.,	*Syracuse,*	Williams.
Murphy, Lewis J.,	*West Valley,*	Griffith Inst.
Newkirk, John G.,	*Ithaca,*	Cornell.
Olmstead, George,	*Corry, Pa.,*	Corry Acad.

Paddock, Daniel H.,	*Kankakee, Ill.*	
Page, De Merville,	*Hornellsville,*	Cornell.
Quinn, John F.,		St. Mary's, Niagara.
Quinn, Timothy C.,	*Negawnee, Mich.*	
Ransom, Byron A.,	*Brockett's Bridge.*	
Rathbun, Fay P.,	*Hornellsville.*	
Remington, Fred. H.,	*Watertown,*	Cornell.
Sadler, Holmes E.,	*New Haven, Ct.,*	Yale.
Safford, Edwin K.,	*Argyle.*	
Seward, Llewellyn D.,	*Hamilton, O.,*	Ill. Uni.
Silver, Richard S.,	*Bedford Co., Pa.*	
Simrell, Eugene W.,	*Green Grove, Pa.*	
Snyder, Edgar,	*Saugerties.*	
Stevens, Charles J.,	*New York.*	
Stevens, George H.,	*Albany,*	Rutgers.
Strong, Henry A.,	*Colchester, Ct.,*	Yale.
Smith, Charles,	*Clyde,*	Falley Sem.
Smith, Edward S.,	*New York,*	Union.
Smith, Frank L.,	*Bainbridge,*	Cazenovia Sem.
Sprague, Morrill,	*Dexter, Me.*	
Sutherland, D. Eugene,	*Cornwall.*	
Teall, Oliver,	*Syracuse.*	
Thornton, Howard,	*Newburgh,*	Union.
Tucker, Paul F. C.,	*New York.*	
Tunnicliffe, George,	*Penn Yan.*	
Vandenburgh, Henry J.,	*Defreestville,*	S. Normal S.
Wait, Frederick S.,	*Newburgh.*	
Wead, Leslie C.,	*Malone,*	Dartmouth.
Willard, Joseph H.,	*Station, Albany,*	West Point.
Windsor, Wm. Charles,	*Canaseraga,*	Racine.
Winkler, Joseph H.,	*Oakland, Ill.,*	I. I. Uni.
Wood, Frank,	*Syracuse, N. Y.,*	Hamilton.
Woods, Geo. H.,	*Pittsburg, Pa.,*	Western Uni.
Woodward, Earl M.,	*Troy.*	
Woolverton, Thomas D.,	*Albany.*	

Departments and Topics.

The Faculty, in order to systematize their labors, and thus render them the more effectual, have embraced the legal topics upon which they lecture in three departments. Three terms complete the whole course of instruction. A student commencing with any term, by attending that and the two succeeding ones, will complete the course of instruction, and may become a candidate for graduation; and as one term is no way dependent upon another in the study and mastery of its appropriate topics, the student may just as profitably enter one as another for the commencement of his course. He may also, with equal advantage, enter any term while in progress, and complete his course by remaining until he has reached the point at which he commenced.

The course of study is as follows:

FIRST TERM.

PROF. EDWARDS. *Personal Property, Contracts and Partnership.*

JUDGE HARRIS. *Common Statute and Constitutional Law; Common Law and Equity Practice with that of the New York Code.*

JUDGE ALLEN. *Real Property, Uses, Trusts, Powers, and Wills.*

SECOND TERM.

PROF. EDWARDS. *Corporations, Contract of sale, Negotiable Paper.*

JUDGE HARRIS. *Equity Jurisprudence, Common Law and Equity Pleadings, and Pleadings under the Code.*

PROF. HALE. *Domestic Relations.*

THIRD TERM.

PROF. EDWARDS. *Suretyship and Guaranty, Law of Fixtures, Bailments, Principal and Agent, Insurance.*

JUDGE HARRIS. *Law of Evidence.*

PROF. HALE. *Criminal Law.*

HON. WILLIAM L. LEARNED. *Relation existing between the Civil or Roman and the Common Law.*

Method and Means of Instruction.

These are mainly by lecture and examination. Professor EDWARDS lectures and examines daily, except Sundays, through each term of the course. Judge HARRIS, Judge ALLEN, or Professor HALE, also lecture daily with the like exception.

All the lectures are oral, and are expositions of legal principles with illustrations and applications. They are also accompanied by such references, hints, and suggestions as are deemed the best calculated to enable the mind the more thoroughly to master and retain them.

The Faculty have, however, a higher aim than simply teaching young men the Law. They will also use their best endeavors to teach those who are intending to enter the profession to be lawyers. This is felt to be an arduous and difficult task. It is training the mind to a right use of its own faculties. It is giving it a power over its own resources, and enabling it fully to avail itself of its own stores of knowledge.

This is sought to be accomplished in a variety of ways — principally, however, by accustoming the young man to do *that, as a student, which will afterwards be required of him as a lawyer.*

The practical lawyer owes his success, in a great measure, to his quickness and accuracy in *applying legal principles to the facts of his case.* This the student is here taught to learn in the outset, by examining the reported cases referred to in the lectures to sustain the principles laid down.

The MOOT COURTS are another feature of importance to be noticed. Questions or causes, previously given out, are here argued by four of the students. These questions and causes are either taken from, and designed to illustrate, some vexed points arising in the lectures, or they are real causes pending before the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals.

Upon the conclusion of the argument, the cause is given to the class to discuss and decide. This gives rise to discussions of great interest and profit, in which large numbers of the class participate. After the discussion and decision by the class, the presiding professor gives his views on the questions involved, and on the correctness or incorrectness of the decision. Two of these courts are held each week. By judiciously pursuing this course, varied in such respects as experience may suggest, it is confidently expected that the student may be essentially aided in his efforts to become a ready, fluent and correct extemporaneous speaker, and that he may also acquire good habits of speaking — learning never to sacrifice sense to sound, or solid argument to showy declamation.

Another exercise, which is attended with very beneficial results, is the previous appointment of two of the students to prepare and read before the class their written opinions upon the points involved in each question or cause, and the grounds upon which they rest their decision. This requires the deliberate exercise of judgment, the balancing of opposing arguments, and is well adapted to fit the mind for the investigation of truth, for deciding upon controverted legal points, and for acting, if ever required, in a judicial capacity.

In addition to these class exercises, in which all the students will be required to participate, it will be optional with them to organize and conduct as many special Moot Courts as they choose, and as many debating clubs, in which they may practice forensic eloquence, as they may think proper, and all reasonable facilities will be afforded them for these purposes.

Of these facilities the students largely avail themselves Besides the Associated Congress for debating general questions, the students form clubs, consisting usually of from fifteen to twenty in number, which devote themselves exclusively to the discussion of law questions. Every evening in the week, except Saturday and Sunday, may be occupied by the meeting of one of these clubs. Here are presented good opportunities for the discussion of legal principles, and of learning their proper application. The student will feel under no restraint, as he is arguing only in the presence of his associates whom he has himself assisted in selecting. The foundations are laid here for subsequent discussions in the class. The recent addition of a library, easily accessible both to the club and class, adds immensely to these facilities, since it affords the means of bringing the cases relied upon by each side under immediate critical examination and discussion.

READING, TEXT BOOKS, AND FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

The reading which is more especially recommended consists in a close and critical examination of the cases referred to in the lectures, and which are cited to sustain and apply to their appropriate facts the legal principles there laid down. This species of reading, so different from that ordinarily pursued by the student in a law office, serves to fix the principles permanently in his mind, and to familiarize him with their application. For this purpose library facilities are, it is believed, more largely furnished in Albany than in any other place. These are: 1st, Large libraries belonging to members of the legal profession to which many students are fortunate enough to gain access by obtaining seats in the office. 2d, The Law Library of the School which is a well chosen, good working library; and 3d, The Law

Library of the State, the best selected and most extensive in the United States. The students are permitted to use this for the purpose of reference, subject to such rules and regulations as will secure to the judges and members of the legal profession that full and free access to which they are by right entitled. In addition it is earnestly urged upon each student to procure for his own special use a few elementary books — such as Kent's Commentaries, and as many of the Text-Books recommended as he is able. These he can consult at his room in connection with the Lectures, and also make use of them in his investigations of questions arising for discussion in the clubs and Moot Courts. The following are among the Text-Books recommended by the Faculty, viz: Kent's Commentaries; Parsons, Story, or Chitty, on Contracts; Colyer on Partnership; Angell & Ames on Corporations; Hilliard on Sales; Edwards on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; Edwards on Bailment; Dunlap's Paley on Agency; Reeves' Domestic Relations; Wharton's Criminal Law; Archibald's Criminal Practice and Pleading; Redfield on Wills; Bouvier's Law Dictionary. Others will be recommended during the course.

The opportunities for witnessing all the varieties of legal practice and styles of argument are much greater in the city of Albany than in any other place of the same size Besides the other courts, all the sessions of the Court of Appeals are held in Albany. In these the Law Student will have an opportunity of listening to the highest and purest styles of judicial reasoning, and of forming his own upon the most faultless models.

The Law Students are admitted free of charge to the lectures, delivered in the Albany Medical College, and for a small fee to those delivered before the Young Men's Association. There is also a Gymnasium in the city under excellent regulations, in which an extensive system of Gymnastic Exercises can be carried on, and to which the Law Students can have constant access.

TERMS.

There are three terms held annually as follows:

The FIRST, commencing on the FIRST TUESDAY OF SEPTEMBER, will continue for TWELVE WEEKS, closing on Friday of the twelfth week.

The SECOND will commence on the LAST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, and will continue for FOURTEEN WEEKS, with the exception of a vacation of two weeks, including the holidays.

The THIRD will commence on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MARCH, and continue for TWELVE WEEKS, closing on Friday of the twelfth week.

The fee required in all cases where the student pays by the single term will be $50, payable in advance. But he may, when he enters pay $130, which will be received in full for the whole course, or $90 for two terms. Should the student from any necessity be prevented from attending both the terms of the entire course, the money will be in part refunded.

No examination and no particular course of previous study are necessary for admission. Attendance in the early part, even in the commencement of their legal studies, is recommended to those whose minds are sufficiently matured, as the habits they will acquire, and the hints, suggestions, and guides furnished them will essentially aid them in their subsequent course of study.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

On complying with the following provisions, the student may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

He must be twenty-one years of age; must sustain a good moral character; and must have attended three full terms of the Law School. He must, in addition, have sustained satisfactory examinations through the different terms; must have faithfully

performed all the exercises assigned to him, and have prepared and read before the class and the Faculty, six weeks before the close of the term at which he proposes to graduate, a dissertation on some legal subject, or some subject connected with the history, science or practice of the law, written by himself; the same to be written on alternate pages of ordinary sized letter paper, having a wide inner margin, and being in length from seven to ten pages, and not to occupy more than ten minutes in the reading thereof. Students from our State must also have studied law one year, exclusive of the time devoted to our course of study. Upon complying with these provisions, and upon payment of a graduation fee of $10, and all back dues, he may, if properly qualified, receive a diploma conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

This diploma, entitles the person upon whom it is conferred, without further examination, to be admitted to Practice as Attorney and Counselor at Law in all the Courts of this State.

PRICE OF BOARD.

The price of board varies, according to the accommodations offered, from $4 to $7, including room, lodging, fuel and lights. Two or more clubbing together, hiring a room and boarding themselves, may bring their expenses within $3.50 or $4 a week

The school room is on the corner of Eagle and Jay streets, in the south wing of the College building.

For information, address

ISAAC EDWARDS,
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3 0112 105940602